

NUMBER 34

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Transformation of Character.

With all our ultraism, the American people have hitherto been eminently speculative, alike in religion, morals, philosophy and inventive art. Now, much of this is changed. The war into which we have been forced, has put a quietus upon our transcendentalism, and in a single year we have passed from an age of nebulous theorization, into an age of crystallized, stern action. This is the flowering year of our nation. As the American alone, which blossoms only once in a century, shoots out its leaves and flowers in a single night, so the vital sap of the American people, latent for an age, has of a sudden burst full-blown upon the thorny plant of Time. We are manufacturing history hand over hand. Events crowd upon us in irresistible planks. The swift rush of thrilling scenes—the rapid changes of plot—the perpetual and perplexing transitions of situation—in the terrible drama we have been called upon to enact, leave neither leisure nor opportunity for speculative criticism. That which was yesterday an irrefragable argument upon a matter of policy or expediency, becomes to-day an insipid truism, and to-morrow will be forgotten. The time fairly seethes with quick intensity of existence. But the incessant changes of front which the war, with its cognate issues, presents to us, while it balks and baffles our intellectual acumen, only so much the more proves the necessity of laying fast hold upon those eternal principles of justice and righteousness which are independent of the fluctuations of temporal affairs. We cannot tell what, to-morrow, will be the best method of political action, in view of the new phase which matters may wear, or the new emergencies we may have to meet; but we can always tell, to-morrow, next day, forever—that it is safe to do right, safe to love Liberty, safe to be just. We have no possible objection that Government shall, upon occasion, deflect its line of policy to meet obstacles and overcome impediments; but while the effluence of Truth with endless change is fitted to the hour, still Truth is eternal, and so the principle which underlies policy should be as straight as an arrow's path. Expediency, if it seek to displace Justice, is a lie. Policy, if it disfigure principle to the wall, is worse than a delusion. There is no permanent security for us except in doing right, let come what will. Not only are we the guardians of our own liberty and happiness, but we are also the trustees of the unborn years; and if, in this struggle for the supremacy of Law, we would win, or deserve even the name of being truly wise and great, we must not only seek to understand the crisis in its relation to ourselves, but also as it affects those who shall come after us; for they alone are worthy the name of Statesmen who are able to forecast the years, and to make the present coalesce and merge with the future.

While, therefore, in this rapid march of events, we find our political sagacity confounded, and our intellectual equipoise disturbed; and while, too, we are learning how incompetent we are to comprehend the kaleidoscopic multifariousness of those events, we must, by no means settle down into an unthinking quiescence, contented to drift with the current, and trusting to Fate or Providence to bring us out safely in the end; but, as we have already suggested, it is the more imperative that we should discern the obligations resting on us to remain true to those immutable principles of august moral Law, which, when all things else are unreal and unsubstantial as dreams, remain sure and certain still. Never before, indeed, was there sounded such an appeal for earnest effort in behalf of the rights and hopes of man. Fidelity to principle—in thought, and prayer, and word, and deed: fidelity to principle—in resolute gladness and in reverent love: fidelity to principle—as Freedom's true soldiers, bound to conquer all opposing powers, and to join soul to soul in the deck of a ship, he says, would immediately destroy it. They have a rotary motion like rifle bullets.

The Unfolding of Events.

The web which has been so long concealed within the war-loom, is now being unfolded and thrown off with amazing rapidity. Five hundred thousand bayonets are gleaming on the field, and like so many twirling spindles are weaving a web of fire around the rebellion.

Since the fall of New Orleans ten days since, other and almost equally important events have transpired. After receiving ten thousand shot and shell, Fort MacON raised the white flag, and the entire garrison surrendered as prisoners of war to the invincible Buesside, on his own terms. This gives us an important port of entry, and one of the Forts stolen from the Government, together with 50 guns, 20,000 pounds of powder, shot and shell in proportion, 400 stand of arms, a large store of provisions, and 430 prisoners.

Savannah, too, yields to the power of our invincible navy. The city has been surrendered. Baton Rouge has been—not surrendered—but captured! We expect soon to hear of the capture of Memphis, and may the Lord have mercy on their treasonable souls!

Our gun-boats are steaming up the Mississippi from New Orleans! Seven of the rebel gun-boats have been fired, after being overpowered by the Federals.

A rebel vessel was captured in the Gulf loaded down with rebel imported guns.

From Pittsburg Landing, the latest accounts place the rebel force at 100,000, and our men in the best of spirits and eager for a fight. A dispatch from Cairo Saturday evening says news had been received of the highest importance, but that its transmission had been prohibited. This leads to much vague conjecture, and would indicate the truth of a previous report of the evacuation of Corinth by the rebels, and a necessary change of programme by the Union Generals. We hope to get further particulars before long to press.

The bombardment of Yorktown progresses slowly. We are promised, however, some startling news from this quarter very soon. The country will be thankful ever for the promises.

Contrabands for Rebel Service.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express says that a requisition has been made upon the slave owners of Prince George and Surry counties for one-half of the negroes between the ages of 16 and 30 years, to repair to Williamsburg, where the rebel General Magruder's reserves are posted, to work on the fortifications which are designed to protect Yorktown in the rear.

This paragraph is found among our Washington telegrams. We commend it to the prayerful consideration of such nervous people as hold up their hands in holy horror, and roll their sanctimonious eyes back like a dying calf, whenever it is proposed that we make use of the negroes that fall within the Union lines in whatever capacity they may be made servicable. In their eyes, it is very proper for the slaves of rebel masters to build fortifications and shoulder muskets to shoot down Union soldiers; but when the subject of arming Union negroes or employing them upon our fortifications is broached, proselytizing goes out fits.

A NOVEL IDEA.—The present war will ultimate in wondrous improvements in science and the mechanic arts. Every day develops something new and useful. It is well known that heretofore marine signals have been made by means of flags and lights of various colors—which answered the purpose very well fifty years ago. Dr. Upham, of Boston, now proposes a novel system of telegraphing, which would prove more accurate than the old system and at the same time be used at night and during cloudy days just as well as in fair weather. He proposes the use of the ear, instead of the eye; and that steam-whistles shall be employed by our navy, with an alphabet which none but those initiated can understand. Having had some experience in the telegraphic art, we can readily perceive wherein great advantages could be secured by the new system over the old. Characters could just as readily be sounded by steam-whistles as they can by means of a key with a telegraphic instrument.

Heaven!—We quote from the Pioneer of Saturday:—"A soldier's letter to the Rochester Union, says:

"When General Wool first saw the 'army of the Potomac,' and what do you think was the opinion he expressed? Said he, 'General McClellan, the army of the Potomac is the dirtiest lot of men I ever saw.' General McClellan replied:—'General Wool, if you and your men had been where I and my men have been, you would be dirty too.'"

To unsophisticated minds, the question arises—where have General McClellan and his men been? Certainly not at Hatteras, not at Mill Spring, not at Fort Henry, not at Fort Donelson, not at Island No. 10, not at Madrid, not at Fort Wright, not at Pea Ridge, not at Shiloh! not at New Orleans! not at Savannah! Where the devil have they been? On the Potomac, is the response.

LATEST NEWS!

YORKTOWN IS OURS!!

JEFF DAVIS



SKEDADDLING FOR RICHMOND!

This Morning's News.

We have only time to say that Yorktown is ours! The enemy was 100,000 strong. On Saturday they evacuated, leaving almost everything but their legs behind, running for Richmond. McClellan put his cavalry in pursuit and overtook them near Williamsburg. When the messenger left Sunday P. M., no doubt was entertained but that the enemy would be driven to the wall. Williamsburg is only 35 miles from Richmond. The town was entered without firing a gun. The river is now in our possession.

The people of Richmond are panic-stricken and packing up to leave. In Heaven's name, where will they go? News very indefinite from Corinth, but everything indicates a terrible battle.

The skies are bright! Thank God and take new courage! Rebellion is on its last legs. The hangmen will soon take the places of our Generals.

More Large Guns Ordered.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle says:—"We understand that the Navy Department has ordered the casting of fifty 15-inch Dahlgrens at the Fort Pitt Works in this city. The draughts for the moulds &c., have been prepared by Capt. Dahlgren, and it is understood that the guns will be much shorter and thicker than 15-inch Rodmans. Most of them will be smooth bored, and are designed for use on board the new vessels, of the Monitor style, and others, whose construction has been already directed by Secretary Welles. These guns will weigh, in the rough, over seventy thousand pounds each, and will carry a ball weighing over three hundred pounds. They will doubtless be ready by the time the vessels for which they are intended are completed."

WEIGHT OF CANNON.—A navy 64-pounder weighs 184 times as much as one of its shot. The English wrought-iron 13-inch gun, of Horsfall's is 170 times heavier than its shot. The Rodman 15-inch gun weighs 150 times more than its shell, and 114 times more than its solid shot. The projectiles fired by the Monitor were 11-inch shells with a small cavity, and very thick walls, weighing 169 lbs., and 934 of them weighed as much as the gun. It is laid down as a general rule that a cannon should be at least 100 times heavier than its shot.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE TURNED BACKWARD.—A few weeks since the venerable Judge Catron was expelled from Nashville for his Union sentiments. Secessionism then had sway. Since the Union flag has been unfurled in Tennessee, and protection against mob violence insured to all men, Judge Catron has returned to that city to try for treason the individual hounds who raised their murderous hands against the Government. God's ways are not the ways of treason.

IMMENSE PROJECTILES.—Eight solid cast-iron balls were lately sent from Pittsburg for the great 15-inch Rodman gun at Fortress Monroe. It had been intended to use shells chiefly in this gun, to avoid undue strain upon it, but the solid shot are furnished to crush in the sides of the Merrimack should she attempt to pass out into the Chesapeake. Such shot, at 300 yards range, would crush through the sides of the strongest iron-clad frigate yet built.

The Philadelphia Ledger states that there is an iron submarine boat in that city, shaped like Winan's cigar steamer, which is intended to operate against the Merrimack under water. It is capable of being moved under water, and remaining without communication with the atmosphere for six hours.

Nature is a great believer in compensations. Those to whom she sends wealth she saddles with lawsuits and dyspepsia. The poor never indulge in woodcock, but they have a style of appetite that converts a mackerel into a salmon, and that is quite as well.

—Snowy is made of old carpets and blankets, and is frequently mixed with long wool and spun into filling. Nois is a name for the short wool which is combed from the long wool when the latter is employed for making worsted and hosiery.

"Some Indignation."

"Some indignation is expressed in camp, at the course of the Stillwater Messenger towards Company B of our Regiment. The disparaging remarks about this Company which that paper delights to indulge in, are attributed to local causes. But it is unnecessary to enlarge Company B—equally unnecessary to say anything in its defense. It is one of the best Companies of the Minnesota First. Nothing can dim the military luster of this splendid corps. Stillwater can well be proud of it.—Pioneer Correspondent of the Pioneer.

Could we not see the dirty finger-nails of certain shoulder-strapped buffoons in the above—the animus of men as devoid of brains as they are of common honesty and decency—we should pay no attention to such a fling, which is but a part of a system to divert attention from the graver sins of their own pusillanimity, to the editor of this paper. The MEX of company B, and the readers of this paper, will give an embellished lie direct to the ungenerous fling. We will enter into bonds with the writer, or any living man who will undertake the contract, to pay one hundred dollars, if a single line, sentence or syllable can be shown in the columns of our paper since the organization of the company, in the least degree derogatory to the same;—and we will enter into like bonds for the same amount with any person who wishes to take the contract, if every line, sentence or syllable we have ever uttered has not been in the most extravagant praise and commendation of the company. This could not be otherwise, as the company embraces a brother, and nearly one hundred other boys as near and dear to us as brothers—whom we have been associated in all the business and social relations of life during the past six years.

The trouble is simply this: we have had a correspondent in the first regiment who dared to expose the follies, weaknesses and corruptions of certain officers. As long as our correspondent was within their grasp, he was the subject of their displeasure—subjected to prisons and court-martials, but always acquitted by men of brains. "Raisins" is now out of their reach—having been promoted—and now they seek another victim to cover up their dirty tracks. "We would say to those gentlemen, since they have provoked it, if they are determined to force a personal controversy upon us, they can have it—the shape matters but little to us. We have about one hundred sheets of foolscap manuscript—much of it taken down at the dates and places, and some of them in their own handwriting, which they may not wish to see made public. If they do, let them send the Pioneer correspondent to further attacks.

Only three weeks ago this same correspondent, "Private," wrote to the Pioneer these words, which were reproduced in the Messenger; which is the most derogatory thing ever appearing in this paper either against officers or men of that company:—"Raisins," correspondent of the Stillwater Messenger, is in the guard-house again. He was arrested at Alexandria, and I learn that as yet no charge has been preferred. He, have you been guilty of telling the truth again?"

Was "Private" forced to make an attack upon the Messenger, or go to the guard-house as a punishment for his arraignment of a set of shoulder-straps? That is the question.

New Use for Graves.

When our troops dismantled the rebel batteries at Cockpit and Shipping Points, on the Potomac, the soldiers of the Massachusetts First came across numbers of graves. They were laid out, says a correspondent of the Boston Traveler, and contained pathetic remonstrances against disturbing the repose of the dead, and violating the sanctity of the tomb, so that suspicions were engendered that the sacred dead might be brought to life again, and made to see a little more service under the sun. Spades and shovels were brought into requisition, and specially were exhumed not the bodies of departed Confederates, but numbers of nice, new tents, packages of clothing, muskets, chests furnished with all the appliances of modern cookery, trunks of various articles, tools, &c. The grave-diggers were complimented for the success of their first sacrilegious experiment and recommended to try again.

Let Them Slide!

A telegram from Washington says a rumor prevailed that all the members of Congress of the border slave States, and a number of conservative sympathizers (traitors, is the word), from other States were seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing in a body from the Senate and the House, and thus precipitating a decision by the people of the whole country on the radical measures of confiscation and emancipation.

We hope they may not be restrained. Let them go. The country can spare all such semi-secessionists. Their places would soon be filled with true and loyal men.

Daniel S. Dickinson was not far out of the way when he told a client, who tremblingly asked him in a case of importance, how he thought the jury would "bring in." "My friend," said the illustrious Dan, "don't ask me; if there is any one thing uncertain to God himself, it is what the verdict of a petit jury will be."

OUR HERO-AGE.

BY CLARENCE REYER.
Thermopyle and Marathon
Were glorious times for Greece;
And Troy the mighty Saiter, we
An hundred years of peace,
And naught the Sait, and Bannochburn,
Are sacred words to-day.
And still to Adams' name we turn
With benison always.
But not alone on ocean fields,
Amidst the clouds,
The victor's hand in daybreak's white,
The plant of Valor blooms;
Perennial flowers of legend
Blossom in the heart,
And ancient Sparta feels the thrill
Of our own Lexington.
I think the soul of Chastell, I think
The story of Bunker's fight,
With red sword in his bloody hat,
He did among his men,
I think that when young Washington said,
"I feel toward the foe,
John Hancock should 'all a wall,'
Above that overthrow.
And I, making good and fair
The power 'where he is true';
And Sullivan, striking on the water
That led him up to God;
And those whose names are only writ
In legends, history of events,
Still show the dark of earth upon
With shining human souls.
We shall not sink to death, will all
These hosts of fiend from hell,
Engaged with manhood's cornel
And the battle's brunt.
We shall not fall, with none like these
Abiding our fields and coast;
And so, upon our benediction,
We thank thee, Lord of Hosts:
Stillwater, May 4, 1862.

The oath of allegiance has been administered to Mansfield S. Walworth, Saratoga Co., New York, a political prisoner at the old Capital prison. He also gives his parole of honor that he will not aid the rebels in any manner.

The negroes of many of our soldiers now gathered before Yorktown, Virginia, fought on the same battlefield under General Washington, during the Revolutionary war. Colonel W. W. H. Davis, of the Bucks county (Pa.) regiment (the 104th), now commanding a brigade in General Casey's division, writes to a friend in Washington:—"I mean to have Yorktown on my flag." Mr. Davis fought there in 1781, and is now trying to do as well in 1862.

—EXCELLENT WORKS.—Pope's Essay on Man and Pope's Essay on the rebels at Island No. 10. There are fine passages in both.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Good News For The PEOPLE!

LEVY & DANIELS

Have received their Goods for SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE, and are now prepared to offer a large and well assorted stock of Goods at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

A large variety of LADIES DRESS GOODS from 10 cents per yard to 30. Black Silks at very low prices. A large variety of Travelling Dress Goods, English and French Calicoes, Brilliants, Gingham, Lawns, Muslinettes, de Laines, a full assortment of Bleached and undyed Shirts, Shirts, Pillow Case Cotton, Denims, Old Ticking, Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Quilts, Muslin and Damask for Gentlemen, &c. Also a new assortment of

Bath-Room Goods.

such as Bonnets, Hats, Flats, Ribbons, Buckles, Flowers, Bonnet Frames, and Shaker Hoods. A large variety of Hosiery for Men, Women, and Children.

A Large Stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, and DRUGGETS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, LAMPS and LAMP FIXTURES, HATS, BOOTS and SHOES; all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

If you want to save money, don't fail to call on

LEVY & DANIELS.

Stillwater, May 6, 1862.—534.

EVER! EYES! EYES!

DR. J. A. GILSON.
OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.
Will make a short stay in Stillwater at the Sawyer House, where he can be consulted by all who are afflicted with any of the various diseases pertaining to the Eye.

Dr. G., by a long and successful practice, assures the public that he can give relief or effect a cure when within the reach of human skill.

N. B. No charges for an examination or opinion.

Stillwater, May 5th, 1862.—2v

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Washington, ss.—

I, the Probate Court, in the matter of the estate of John Columbus, late of said county, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of William Williams, Executor of the last will and testament of John Columbus, deceased, representing that he is entitled to the administration of said estate and for the payment of the debts and expenses of administration, and praying that the time herebefore allowed him for that purpose may be extended for six months from the 29th day of May, 1862.

It is ordered, that said application be heard and determined before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 29th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS N. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Stillwater, May 5th, 1862.—434

Wanted to Exchange.

FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY OR A Farm near Stillwater, about 400 acres of Land lying on the St. Croix river, yet within a long Stillwater, comprising about 200 acres of the heaviest timber on the river, with a high bank for a woodlot, about sixty acres on each side of the river of good farming land, mostly prairie, twenty acres of meadow, two of the best mill sites on the river, with colds in which logs or lumber can be cut with safety during the winter, and one of the very best places for a large lathing boom to be found between the Upper and Lower Booms.

Apply to

C. J. BUTLER.

April 14, 1862.—431

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

M. CHARLES J. BUTLER
J. A. having become associated with us, we will continue our present business under the firm name of Carl & Co.

Stillwater, March 17, 1862.

CARL & CO.

HENRY WESTING, LOUIS E. TORINUS.

WESTING & TORINUS.

Offer the following Goods at the lowest cash prices at their commodious Store Room, Stone Building, formerly occupied by Oliver Parsons, Esq.

MAIN ST., STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

Groceries and Provisions,

and the very best of

EXT. STAR & MOULD CANDLES,

and the very best of

Lard Oil Cheaper than Ever.

IRON OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN STEEL!

Wrought, Finishing and Cut Nails!

SPICES, FRUITS, CIGARETTES AND COMMON TOBACCO.

HARDWARE, ALL KINDS

FARMING IMPLEMENTS—such as

CLIPPER PLOWS,

GRASS GRADERS,

SCYTHES & SNATHES,

SHOVELS AND FORKS,

HOES, ROPS, &c., &c., &c.

QUY WARE—comprising

Milk Pans, Tea and Coffee Pots, Dippers

&c., &c., &c.

Queens and Glassware—all Descriptions.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS—

Prints, De Laines, Shirtings, Sheetings, Dimm,

Stripes, Hoop Skirts, Shaker's all sizes,

and a thousand other articles.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of the very best manufacture, for ladies and

men's wear, and children's Copper Toe boots

and shoes, always on hand. Genuine

STONE-WARE,

Such as Jars, Jugs, Churns, Pans and Flower

State, of all sizes.

WOODEN WARE!

Wash Tubs, large and small, Water Buckets,

Bowls, Sugar and Spice Boxes, &c. &c.

Large, medium and small Grind and What

Stone, of the best kind. The best of

COAL OIL AND LAMPS!

Without any boasting, we are happy to in-

form our friends that we are still prepared to

master our Goods in sufficient force to con-

stantly attend to such as may favor us with

a call, and we assure them that we will be

ready to serve them in every way possible.

We have to say in these times—except that we al-

ways have our batteries to be taken only by a large

force of "Patience" by the regiment.

ORDERS

For Goods will receive prompt and careful

attention, and are respectfully solicited.

We would like to have it distinctly understood

THAT WE WARRANT

Every Article Sold

COME ONE, COME ALL,

And look at our stock.

WESTING & TORINUS.

Stillwater, April 21, 1862.—32

1862. 1862.

NEW GOODS

ARE COMING!

—MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

IN GREAT VARIETY!

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

FOR MEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN. ALSO,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS

Tailors Trimmings,

SATINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

HAVING ENGAGED EXPERIENCED

and skillful workmen, I am enabled to

order on short notice in good style and taste, and

will warrant all work.

TERMS—CASH.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed

upon me heretofore, I invite the public of Still-

water and the St. Croix Valley to examine my

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

EMPLOYMENT:
AGENTS WANTED.
We will pay from \$25 to \$50 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, to give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: **Wm. C. Brown, General Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.**

Lake St. Croix is receding slowly.
The water failed, by a few inches, in reaching high water mark.

F. G. Brown, of this city, has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of the Fifth Regiment.

LUMBER.—During the past week quite a number of rafts—including logs and sawed lumber—have left this port for the markets below.

All the respectable men, women and children of Hudson have come to the lakes. They ought to cross the lake and become citizens of Minnesota where they would become master-proof.

The officers of Capt. Curt's company (K), of the Fifth Regiment have been commissioned as follows: Captain, **Gold T. Curtis**; First Lieutenant, **W. P. Houston**; Second Lieutenant, **Wm. Organ**.

The fine poem on the opposite page—"The Hero-Age"—written for our columns by Prof. Butler, has sterling merit as a composition. If the reader wishes to hear prose poetry, he should go and hear the author lecture tonight.

LEVY & DANIELS have just received and are now opening their new spring stock—direct from New York. See their advertisement. Whether designated or not, any article desired can be found in their store.

HIGH WATER AND OUR MILLS.—In consequence of the high stage of water during the past few weeks, only one or two of our mills have commenced operations. The water is now receding, and we understand the extensive mill of **Levy, Staples & Co.**, together with others in our city, will fire up within a few days.

Sergeant Thomas McDonough, of the Second Regiment, wounded at the battle of Mill Spring, returned home a few days ago, and his friends entertain hopes of his recovery. Mr. McDonough was a member of the Minnesota Legislature during the session of 1859-60, and was Sergeant-at-Arms of the House during the subsequent session.

Capt. Meers, of the second Wisconsin Cavalry, returned home on the Allen Friday on a short furlough. The second is still in Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, without any immediate prospect of being called into the field—the regiment being yet unsupplied with horses. Capt. Meers' company—made up of St. Croix men—went into quarters in March.

CAPT. WILLIAM H. ACKER.—The remains of this brave and noble hero who fell in the battle of Shiloh, reached St. Paul a few days since in charge of his father, and were buried on Sunday afternoon with Masonic honors. A large number of our citizens attended, and the occasion is represented as being one of the most imposing ever witnessed in our State.

DR. REISER RETURNED.—Dr. J. K. Reiser, commissioned by Gov. Ramsey to visit the various hospitals in Kentucky to look into the condition of the sick and wounded Minnesota soldiers, returned a week since. He found some eighty in the various hospitals; but gives an encouraging account of all the hospital arrangements—including medical treatment, comfortable quarters, supplies, &c.

THE THIRD MINNESOTA.—We have before us the Nashville Union, of the 24th, containing an elaborate account of a visit of Gov. Johnson to the Minnesota Third on the occasion of the dress parade on the previous evening. Governor Johnson's address to the soldiers is a patriotic exposition of the causes of rebellion, and winds up with a compliment to the good discipline and soldierly bearing of the Third Regiment of which every Minnesotan will feel proud.

PARSON BROWN'S BOOK.—Childs, the Philadelphia publisher, has purchased the copyright of this racy production for \$10,000. It was written mostly while he was in prison, and is said to be a most searching exposition of Secessionism. It gives names, dates and places. It will be issued in fine style, 12 mo., 400 pages, handsomely illustrated, and will undoubtedly have an immense sale. Mr. Eggleston, formerly of this city, but who has been for some time laid aside from the duties of his calling, has received the agency for the sale of this book by subscription, and is now canvassing the State. The book will be out about the middle of May.

TENNESSEE UNION MEN.—The Nashville Union of the 24th, says: "A company of one hundred Tennesseans came from Wayneboro' yesterday evening, to join the Governor's Guard. The fire of patriotism is bursting brightly forth."

A Rich Teat To-Night.

Prof. CLARENCE BUTLER, whose name is familiar in literary circles—being a contributor to the Atlantic and other standard publications—is a refugee from Texas, and other portions of Jeff. Davis's rebellious vineyard. Prof. Butler is an Englishman by birth, but long a citizen of the United States—a gentleman of culture and remarkable endowments, and the finest conversationalist with whom we have ever met. When the rebellion broke out, Prof. Butler was teaching in a military academy in Texas, and refusing to violate his oath of allegiance to the United States, he was made a martyr to the mob spirit that then still prevails—only escaping with his life, losing all of his property and receiving personal injuries from the hellish mob from which he may never recover. Mr. Butler is now visiting Minnesota for the benefit of his health, and is entertaining the people with his rich endowments and his painful experiences in Secession. The leading journals of the East speak of the most extraordinary times of praise of Mr. Butler's profound learning and rhetorical powers. Smarting under the abuses he has suffered, we know that our citizens will be richly entertained. His first lecture will take place this evening in the Myrtle street church. Subject—"The War—its Cause and Cure."

A second lecture will be delivered tomorrow evening at the same place. Subject—"The Secret History of Secession—Personal Sketches of the Actors, together with the Experiences of the Lecturer." We hope to see Prof. Butler greeted with a large house. Price of admission, only one dime.

ANOTHER COMPANY B GONE.—A private letter from a member of company B, First Minnesota, announces the death in the hospital at Hampton Roads of Joseph Olden, of this place. We were not personally acquainted with young Olden, but he is represented as a most exemplary young man, and a true and brave young soldier. Having an opportunity to send a message to his comrades, who were hourly expecting an engagement, a few hours before his death, he said to the messenger: "Tell the boys of company B to go in on their nerve, for I shall follow them again. I would like to share their triumphs, but that privilege is denied me." It is a misfortune to lose such soldiers.

ONE YEAR AGO.—One year ago last Tuesday, company B, First Minnesota regiment, left their homes in this city for Fort Snelling under the call for three months' volunteers. The varied fortunes of the company and regiment have been daily chronicled in these columns from week to week, and we only allude to the event now as an anniversary—a milestone—marking the events in the great rebellion. It seems but a week—a month at farthest, as the months are registered by passing events—since we clasped hands with that little band of one hundred; yet in results it has been a year in which the work of ages—a work has heretofore been done—is crowded.

As this anniversary is recalled, sad and pleasant recollections will be recalled to hundreds of our readers. Pleasant memories, growing out of the heroic deeds of the gallant young friends and comrades—sad memories for the loved and lost. While the company has been singularly fortunate in view of the exposure of camp life and the vicissitudes of the battle-field, yet the rude clime of the enemy claim a portion of them as their victims. The name of Pierson and Crane and Tanner have been stricken from the roll, and "dead" or "prisoner" entered opposite their names; while a few others have been honorably discharged on account of wounds received or diseases contracted.

When the next twenty-ninth of April returns, may we not reasonably expect to see our friends of company B at their homes, surrounded by the comforts of home and the felicity of peace and a united country?

CAPT. MEXON.—First Minnesota Battery.—Capt. Maxon returned home on the Sucker State Wednesday morning, suffering severely from his wound received in the battle of Shiloh. The Minnesota First and Ohio Fifth Batteries were the first to open the ball on Sunday morning. Immediately after going into the engagement Capt. Maxon's horse was shot from under him. Soon thereafter—within half an hour from the first—the Captain received a rifle ball in his right thigh, which disabled him from further participation in the fight—the command devolving upon Lieutenants Pfender and Peables. The ball has not yet been extracted; and although the wound is painful and rendering the Captain almost helpless, his untiring hopes of a speedy recovery.

It is not true, as was reported by telegraph, that the Battery was once taken by the enemy and afterwards recaptured. Charge after charge was made upon it by the rebels—five from the onset by the "North Star" and fearful execution.

1862. 1862. SPRING TRADE.

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Drugs and Medicines.
that has ever been for sale here, and our selection being made with care, every article will be warranted. Our stock of

Chemicals and Extracts.
will embrace every article that the medical practitioner can require, and the attention of Physicians is particularly called to our stock in this branch of our business. All of our medicines and preparations will be in rigid accordance with the formulae of the U. S. Dispensary, and prescriptions will be carefully and accurately compounded. Our

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LIST OF LANDS AND TOWNS.

Washington County, Minnesota, on which the Taxes of 1861 have not been paid.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the lands and Lots contained in the following List, or so much of each description as will be necessary to pay the Taxes and costs due thereon, for the year 1861, will be sold by the Treasurer of Washington County, at the Court House in the City of Stillwater, on the first Monday in June, 1862, and the next succeeding days, for the payment of said Taxes and costs thereon, unless the same be paid before that time. Dated, this 10th day of April 1862.

RDOLPH LEHMICK.
County Auditor.

Township 27, Range 22.

Township 26, Range 20.

Township 25, Range 18.

Township 24, Range 16.

Township 23, Range 14.

Township 22, Range 12.

Township 21, Range 10.

Township 20, Range 8.

Township 19, Range 6.

Township 18, Range 4.

Township 17, Range 2.

Township 16, Range 1.

Township 15, Range 1.

Township 14, Range 1.

Township 13, Range 1.

Township 12, Range 1.

Township 11, Range 1.

Township 10, Range 1.

Township 9, Range 1.

Township 8, Range 1.

Township 7, Range 1.

Township 6, Range 1.

Township 5, Range 1.

Township 4, Range 1.

Township 3, Range 1.

Township 2, Range 1.

Township 1, Range 1.

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Name	Description	Section	Tax	Name	Description	Section	Tax	Name	Description	Section	Tax	Name	Description	Section	Tax	Name	Description	Section	Tax				
Bidwell Ira	sw qe	19	18.00	Goose Joe	sw qe	29	5.29	Ellis Francis	sw qe	31	5.31	Wall Samuel	sw qe	32	5.32	Lotman Alto	sw qe	38	5.38	Chas Harvey E	sw qe	39	5.39
Mackey J	sw qe	27	5.00	McKean & Johnson	sw qe	32	5.32	Frederick Edmund	sw qe	39	5.39	Alpo Francis X	sw qe	40	5.40	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Debra J D B	sw qe	41	5.41
Colgan Michael	sw qe	18	1.00	Morrey Thomas	sw qe	33	5.33	Hofman James	sw qe	40	5.40	Barton Stephen	sw qe	41	5.41	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Davette J	sw qe	15	1.40	Reitz Frederick	sw qe	34	5.34	Hofman James	sw qe	40	5.40	Barton Stephen	sw qe	41	5.41	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Edgerton Erastus	sw qe	34	6.00	Unknown	sw qe	35	5.35	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Egan Martin	sw qe	15	2.27	Unknown	sw qe	36	5.36	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Gascon M	sw qe	5	4.85	Unknown	sw qe	37	5.37	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Green J	sw qe	24	6.60	Unknown	sw qe	38	5.38	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Good Enoch	sw qe	24	6.60	Unknown	sw qe	39	5.39	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Harlan Sam'l C	sw qe	32	12.99	Unknown	sw qe	40	5.40	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Harlan Julia C	sw qe	32	12.99	Unknown	sw qe	41	5.41	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Hart S F	sw qe	30	3.25	Unknown	sw qe	42	5.42	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Harris Reuben	sw qe	35	4.75	Unknown	sw qe	43	5.43	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Hughes J	sw qe	3	0.00	Unknown	sw qe	44	5.44	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Harvard Joseph	sw qe	34	2.20	Unknown	sw qe	45	5.45	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Hobbs Martin	sw qe	18	1.00	Unknown	sw qe	46	5.46	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Rhodes Samuel H	sw qe	26	4.85	Unknown	sw qe	47	5.47	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Handrick W H	sw qe	22	4.85	Unknown	sw qe	48	5.48	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Irvine Nancy	sw qe	20	6.00	Unknown	sw qe	49	5.49	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Inglis Mary	sw qe	25	2.25	Unknown	sw qe	50	5.50	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Jefferson Simon	sw qe	4	0.00	Unknown	sw qe	51	5.51	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Lyde Frederick	sw qe	32	6.00	Unknown	sw qe	52	5.52	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Lemon David	sw qe	11	1.00	Unknown	sw qe	53	5.53	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
McHally Alexander	sw qe	11	12.00	Unknown	sw qe	54	5.54	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Mackey J	sw qe	27	5.00	Unknown	sw qe	55	5.55	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Moffitt Margaret	sw qe	3	0.00	Unknown	sw qe	56	5.56	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Mann John J	sw qe	4	12.00	Unknown	sw qe	57	5.57	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Mills W H	sw qe	4	12.00	Unknown	sw qe	58	5.58	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Putnam Charles	sw qe	10	27.00	Unknown	sw qe	59	5.59	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Reynolds Edwin R	sw qe	5	2.00	Unknown	sw qe	60	5.60	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Robinson Rufus C	sw qe	34	6.38	Unknown	sw qe	61	5.61	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Reynolds Edwin R	sw qe	5	2.00	Unknown	sw qe	62	5.62	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	63	5.63	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	64	5.64	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	65	5.65	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	66	5.66	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	67	5.67	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	68	5.68	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	69	5.69	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	70	5.70	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	71	5.71	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	72	5.72	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	73	5.73	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	74	5.74	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	75	5.75	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	76	5.76	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	77	5.77	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	78	5.78	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	79	5.79	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	80	5.80	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	81	5.81	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	82	5.82	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	83	5.83	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	84	5.84	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	85	5.85	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	86	5.86	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	87	5.87	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	88	5.88	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	89	5.89	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	90	5.90	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	Brown R	sw qe	42	5.42	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39	Stullwater pt 10	sw qe	39	5.39
Shelton Robert	sw qe	17	9.00	Unknown	sw qe	91	5.91	Keefe Edward	sw qe	41	5.41	B											

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORNE, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

The Power of the Government.

The power of our Government was never appreciated before, even by the most far-seeing statesmen. Its sublimity never before revealed itself to the vision, in such splendor as now. With the most gigantic, as it is the most wicked rebellion that ever afflicted any nation, the Government stands towering aloft like a Doric column, unshaken in its power and unimpeded in its resources, by the storms which rave and lash about its base. True, we are piling up an enormous debt which may require half a century to liquidate, but the people do not pause to take that into the account in their determination to sustain and perpetuate the Government. No other Government or people ever before presented such a spectacle. Upon the simple proclamation of their Chief Magistrate, more than half a million of intelligent men abandoned their avocations of trade and industry, and voluntarily rushed to the battle-field, determined to sustain the Government and crush out the rebellion, or yield up their lives as a sacrifice to their country. The loyal capitalists of the country poured out their money like water in the first extremity of the Government, and to-day our Treasury notes are worth their face in every portion of the continent—even among the rebels, who are endeavoring to crush the Government to powder. After the first feverish impulse, their armies have been filled by drafts and impressment. Under the first blind excitement a few capitalists manifested their earnestness and confidence by giving liberally. Since then, what little money has been handled and distributed in support of the Confederacy, has either been stolen from Government mints and custom-houses, or forced from unwilling friendly hands—while their treasury notes and corporation stock-plasters are worth but little more than the paper upon which they are printed.

Wherever the Confederate armies go, they produce ruin and devastation. They blight the very soil over which they march. When the Federal armies drive them from these same positions, and plant our banner over their ruins, trade, thrift and hopefulness spring up on every hand.

With such a Government—strong in material wealth, strong in virtue and intelligence, strong in the affections of its citizens, invincible in physical courage, it is strange that victory succeeds victory in such rapid succession? And when this rebellion is crushed, its enemies punished, and the old flag planted over every foot of present rebellious soil, our Government will be a hundred fold stronger, both at home and abroad, than ever before. It will be the last rebellion, perhaps, for centuries to come.

The Work Goes Bravely On!

The Potomac Anaconda is working. One rebel point yields after another, like wax before a burning sun. Yorktown, Williamsburg, West Point—like have fallen;—the two latter, after hard-fought battles. The collision at West Point took place on the 7th, between two of our brigades of 30,000 men and 50,000 rebels under Gen. Johnston. We routed and drove them with a loss of 300 killed and 700 wounded on our side. The loss of the enemy was twice as great, and they fled, leaving their dead, wounded and sick to fall into our hands. The Minnesota First was in the engagement, but the casualties, if any, have not yet been received.

Our gunboats are threatening Norfolk and the Merrimack. Lively events are transpiring, and thrilling intelligence is hourly expected.

We receive but little intelligence from Corinth, but the Mississippi Anaconda is also tightening its grasp. Gen. Grant has attacked and routed a portion of the rebel forces there, and reports continue to come of a probable retirement to another field.

Gen. Fremont is moving, with great earnestness in his department, and at the latest advices was engaged with the enemy in the vicinity of Stanton. We shall soon expect to hear of his taking possession of that place, the most important in that section of Virginia.

Not less than one hundred and eighty-two graduates of Harvard University are at present serving in various capacities in the army and navy of the United States. Among the names are twenty-two men who are not yet graduated—eight of the class of 1862, ten of the class of 1863, and four of the class of 1864.

The Washington Republican says it is rumored that General Thomas stated to one of the Military Committees of Congress, a day or two since, that the Government has over 700,000 troops under pay.

That French Mission.

The mission of the Envoy of the French Government to Richmond a few weeks since produced an unusual sensation outside of Cabinet meetings, many well-meaning people boding untold evils affecting our present troubles as being likely to result therefrom. Newspaper correspondents finally concluded, however, that M. Mercier's mission was to attempt to release a large quantity of tobacco which had been bought and paid for by the French Government and stored in Richmond, but which the rebels declined to release and which our Government would not permit to run the blockade, if released. The securing of the weed was thought not to be unworthy the attention of a Minister Plenipotentiary.

It has transpired, however, that M. Mercier went to Jeff Davis to assure the rebels that the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a Power among the nations; that England and France, by recognizing them as belligerents, did all that could be expected on the part of neutral Governments; that the blockade of their ports is effectual; that they are fairly beaten in arms, and their independence as a nation impossible; that a continuance of hostilities, by the threatened destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops of their citizens, would only be a wanton injury to the commerce of the world, injuring France and England even more than the United States; and that a resort to guerrilla warfare, as proposed, when their armies are destroyed, would demoralize society, and be simply a return to barbarism.

The rebels have been admonished, therefore, a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and the world, which all civilized nations will unite in requiring of them.

This official visit has no doubt proven an unpleasant flea in the ear of Jefferson Davis. It will be remembered that the evacuation of Yorktown and New Orleans, and the adjournment of the rebel Congress to a little village in North Carolina immediately succeeded. There is a significance in these events.

Look at your Candidate!

We have heard Breckinridge Democrats disparaging the Union soldiers at the battle of Shiloh, and predicting that when the whole truth came to light "it would prove a dearly bought victory to them." Their sympathy with treason can be accounted for on the scriptural doctrine that "where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." John C. Breckinridge, one of the candidates for President a little less than two years ago—and for whom these men labored and sweat and almost died—displayed his devotion to the Federal constitution, which he had sworn to support and defend as often as he has years on his head, in the bloody Sabbath battle at Shiloh on the 6th of April. The Kentucky regiment of Gen. Breckinridge was extolled by every one. Its noble commander won for himself a name which can never perish. Before he left Congress, says the Philadelphia Press, a little over six months ago, he was the applauded model of the very men in the free States who continue to reproduce the arguments which then elicited their ardent praise. Both sides continue to play their parts effectively. He went forth to take the lives of the Democrats who voted for him, and the Breckinridge leaders in the free States remain quietly at home, taking credit to themselves for standing by his doctrines, and at the same time trying to deceive the people by claiming companionship with the brave men he volunteered to slaughter. There is no inconsistency in Breckinridge—he followed his faith to its logical conclusion—but those who still adhere to this faith are somewhat hampered by the difficulty of reconciling undoubted affection for him with hypocritical devotion to the Union.

Commodore Farragut notified the Mayor of New Orleans when it was captured that he will "speedily and severely punish" the secession wretches who may molest the Union people who give expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag. Monroe replied that "the people (rebels) of New Orleans will not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of (rebel) cause." We infer from this that there must be a considerable class of population in the great Southern metropolis who are loyal, and welcome the display of the National ensign over the Crescent city, else the Mayor would not make such bitter and malignant reference to them.

Secretary Chase says the total National debt on the 1st of July next, will not be over six hundred millions. He says the estimates of our daily expenses have been over stated. He has proposed to the Committee on Ways and Means an issue of twenty-five millions demand notes of denominations under five.

Bully for Capt. Steinbel!

LATEST NEWS!



JEFF. DAVIS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING OLD NORFOLK IS OURS! MERRIMACK PASSED OVER JORDAN!

GOOD NEWS EVERYWHERE!

We have only time to state that Rebellion is virtually dead and buried with its face downward, and that the miserable, putrid carcass is a stench in the nostrils of the whole civilized world.

The Mayor of Norfolk surrendered the city on Saturday to Gen. Wool, and the old flag now floats over it for the first time for more than one year. It is now under military authority. President Lincoln and Secretary Chase were among the first to step upon the soil and purify the atmosphere.

Portsmouth and the Navy Yards have also been reclaimed.

The Merrimack, the last hope and only pride of the rebels, was blown up Sunday morning by her own friends and has gone the way of all the wicked—into everlasting fire!

The advance army of McClellan is within 27 miles of Richmond. The next big thing will take place at this modern Sodom. An unconditional surrender or destruction are the only alternatives.

The rebel flotilla made an attack upon the Cincinnati, of Foote's fleet, on Saturday. A terrible fight ensued, resulting in an attempt to board the Cincinnati, when they were repulsed by hot water, and her pilot shot. The engagement resulted in the sinking of one and blowing up of another rebel gunboat, when their fleet "skedaddled" to Fort Wright for protection. Our fleet was uninjured.

The rebellion is on its last legs. A great fire in Troy, N. Y., on Saturday destroyed a great portion of the city. 600 buildings were burned. Loss \$3,000,000.

Narrowing Down.

While the rebels in the south-east are being driven to their holes, where they must soon fight, run or surrender, they have been still harder pressed in the south-west. Two months ago their lines swept the Cumberland mountains through Central Kentucky—with "impregnable" works, such as Columbus, Donelson, &c., at almost every point—crossed the Mississippi at Columbus, thence continued to Western Missouri, with outposts extending through the Indian and New-Mexican frontiers to the mountains of the Sierra Madre; and of the whole country south of this to the Gulf of Mexico, they were in undisputed possession. Now, their defensive line in the south-west is contracted to a semi-circle of one hundred miles in the rear of Memphis. Here is concentrated their hitherto scattered armies; and here the Union forces are gathered in equal or greater numbers to decide the fate of the south-western States. The battle to be fought here will be a decisive one, deciding the occupancy and control of the Mississippi Valley, and to a great extent will govern the duration of the contest.

All eyes are turned to the vicinity of Corinth with anxious solicitude. The thunders of the conflict may be looked for at any hour. Of the result, we cannot admit of doubt or suspicion.

It is stated positively, in letters from Washington, that the Secretary of War has fully determined to have "contrabands" uniformed, armed and equipped at the forts captured on our Southern coast. The orders have been issued for the requisite supply of arms and uniforms. The Zouave style of dress has been selected, with braided jackets and baggy red trousers.

And why not arm and equip them? If the niggers are good enough to fight the battles of the rebels, to shoot down our brothers and friends, they are good enough to shoot down their former rebel masters.

This HOMESTRAD Bill has now become a law, the bill having passed the Senate with only seven dissenting votes. This will infuse new life into the great West.

As soon as the war terminates, a tide of Eastern and European immigration will turn westward such as has not been seen for years past. Vallandigham Democracy could not kill the bill. Will have proposed to the Committee on Ways and Means an issue of twenty-five millions demand notes of denominations under five.

Bully for Capt. Steinbel!

Seesch State Convention.

While the loyal soldiers in the army of the Potomac were driving the southern rebels from Yorktown, and receiving their bullets at West Point, a little knot of sympathizers with rebellion in St. Paul was issuing an address to the "Democracy of Minnesota," inviting them to assemble in convention on the 23d of July to nominate Congressional candidates and to plot treason. The call "earnestly enjoins upon friends of the Union as it was, to commence at once the work of organization." This simply means, to prepare for a hollow truce—to unite the Democracy of the North with the traitors of the South—to buy peace, by forgiving all, conceding all, and to admit Davis, and Floyd, and Toombs, and Wigfall, and the entire horde of traitors into the Senate Chamber again, with their hands stained with the blood of tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens, their hands polluted by theft, arson and treason, and their souls blackened by perjury against God, man and the country. The "Union as it was!"—to enter into fellowship with such men, to have the present scenes reenacted a few years hence! Never! never! Sympathizers with treason and rebellion would consent to this—but the true Democracy, never! Breckinridge Democrats would consent to such a degradation of manhood and National degradation—but the Douglas Democracy, never! We shall soon see who it is that dare participate in such a convention, based upon such a call as the committee of nine have put forth.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from the scene of the bloody battle at Shiloh, says of the rebel fighting on that occasion: "The rebels fought with a bravery and desperation worthy of a better cause. Several of our officers, Col. Stuart among others, tell me that the columns came on two battalions (half a regiment) deep. The bearers, hands erect, carried the colors two or three rods ahead, and in many cases would plant them in the ground in that position when a halt was called, and again march forward with a slow and measured step when the word was given. It was a magnificent sight, and so they pressed on to within thirty or forty yards, and in some instances almost to within pistol shot of our men. It is said that Beauregard ordered flags planted in the rear as each regiment took its position, and any man falling behind the flags was ordered shot. In fact the bayonets of the reserves and the dragon sabres were ready to immolate all fugitives."

A letter from an Ohio Colonel, a strict constructionist Democrat, speaking of the appearance of the field after the battle, says: "I saw it in all its horrors. But one thing gave me satisfaction. The Confederates were nearly all of the class that sought this war—a well-made man with small feet and hands, the southern 'bloody' in short. About ten thousand of this class found their 'rights' here."

Sixty companies of volunteers were offered by as many Captains immediately upon the first call of the President, last year, to form the Indiana three months corps. Of these sixty Captains, one (Low Wallace) is a Major General; four (Gritter, Benton, Milroy and Manson) are Brigadier Generals; nine are Colonels; nine are Lieutenant Colonels; three are Majors; and the remainder are Captains or are out of the service, some (not enumerated above), having attained the rank of field officers before being killed in battle or incapacitated. The record, as it appears in the Indianapolis Journal, is a brilliant one.

Several days since it will be remembered that two prisoners escaped from Camp Randall, Madison, Wisconsin, who were subsequently retaken. It has been ascertained that they escaped through the complexity of a private named Carr, in Capt. Grady's company, from Milwaukee, Nineteenth regiment. They had bribed him with what loose change they had left, and some Southern bank notes. The money has been found upon him and he will probably suffer death for his offense.

A new Dahlgren or Parrott gun, of heavy calibre, is received at Commodore Foote's fleet daily from Cairo. As fast as they arrive they take the place of the dangerous Columbiads—the latter sliding through the port and being consigned to the Mississippi deep, its place is forthwith supplied with one of the new and safe cannon. We were on board of the gunboat Cincinnati, (writes a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune) when her Columbiads—those which opened the ball so successfully at Fort Henry and Island No. 10, under the gallant Stembel—went overboard to make room for the formidable and reliable rifled Dahlgren, which is a "sure thing" over four miles.

—Every port except Tampa on the Florida coast has been evacuated by the rebels.

—The Richmond Examiner denounces the rebel Secretary of War for lying about the battle of Shiloh.

Com. Farragut's Dispatch.

REBEL REPORTS CONFIRMED. Washington, May 8.—A dispatch, giving the details of the operations of the fleet at New Orleans, have been received, but they contain no new points. Fort Monroe, May 8, 1862. To Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy: I have the honor to announce that in the providence of God, who smiles on a just cause, the squadron under Flag Officer Farragut has been victorious in a glorious victory and triumph in the capture of the city of New Orleans, Fort Jackson, St. Phillip, Livingston and Pike, the batteries below and above New Orleans, as well as the total destruction of the enemy's gunboats, steam rams, floating batteries, five rafts and obstructing bombs and chains. The enemy with their own hands, destroyed from eight to ten millions worth of cotton and shipping. Our loss is 36 killed and 123 wounded. The enemy lost from 1,000 to 1,500, besides several hundred prisoners. I am bearer of dispatches. (Signed) THEODORE B. BAILEY. Capt. and 2d Commodore attacking force.

Rebel Fires Lighted—Grand Destruction of Cotton Going On. Louisville, May 8.—Two thoroughly reliable Kentuckians, just arrived from New Orleans, report that all along the Mississippi, from Memphis to New Orleans, there is a general burning of cotton, particularly of cotton, of which 11,700 bales were burned at New Orleans. At Memphis, sugar and molasses in large quantities are on the bluff, ready to be rolled into the river, and all the stock of cotton is to be fired on the approach of the Federal fleet.

The people of the river towns are retreating inward and destroying property along all the Southern tributaries of the Mississippi, planters in many cases applying the torch to their own cotton. The rebel Government has also been running up the rivers destroying cotton.

Among a great number of planters only one was found who objected to the burning of his cotton.

Sentence of an Ex-State Treasurer of Michigan.

Detroit, May 8.—John McKinney, late State Treasurer, was yesterday sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary, for the embezzlement of State moneys.

Miners' Strike at Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The strike among the miners near Pottsville, Pa., is becoming more serious. The employers not complying with their demands, the miners stopped the pumps, causing great damage to the property from flooding the mines. Several of the infantry companies of home guards leave this afternoon to prevent further damage.

Good News For The PEOPLE!

Have received their Goods for SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE, and are now prepared to offer a large and well assorted stock of Goods at

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES. A large variety of LADIES DRESS GOODS from 10 cents per yard to 50. Black Silks at very low prices. A large variety of Travelling Dress Goods, Angora, Lanes, Messingues, de Laines, a full assortment of bleached and unbleached Sheetings, Shirtings, Flannel, Cassimere, Broad Ribbed, Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Quilts, Muslin and Damask for Curtains, &c. &c. Also a large assortment of

MILITARY GOODS, such as Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Bonnet Frames, and Shaker Hoods. A large variety of Hosiery for Men, Women, and Children.

A large stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, and DRUGGETS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW SHADINGS, WALL PAPER, LAMPS and LAMP GLASS, LIDS, BOOTS and SHOES; all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash or on Credit.

Dr. G. by a long and successful practice assures the public that he can give relief or effect a cure when within the reach of human skill.

N. B. No charges for an examination or opinion.

Stillwater, May 6th, 1862—2w

EYES! EYES! EYES!

DR. J. A. GILSON. OPERATOR ON THE EYE. Will make a short stay in Stillwater at the Sawyer House, where he can be consulted by all who are afflicted with any of the various diseases pertaining to the eye. Dr. G. by a long and successful practice assures the public that he can give relief or effect a cure when within the reach of human skill.

N. B. No charges for an examination or opinion.

Stillwater, May 6th, 1862—2w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Washington, ss.—

In the matter of the estate of John Columbus, late of said county, deceased. Upon reading and filing the petition of William Wilson, Executor of the last will and testament of John Columbus, deceased, representing that further time is necessary for settling said estate and for the payment of the debts and expenses of administration, and praying that the time heretofore allowed him for that purpose may be extended for six months from the 29th day of May, 1862.

It is ordered, that said application be heard and determined before at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 29th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Stillwater, May 5th, 1862—2w

Saddlery Hardware and Tools.

FOR sale cheap for Cash, by

KESLER & REED.

WESTING & TORINUS.

Offer the following Goods at the lowest cash prices at their commodious Store Room, Stone Building, formerly occupied by Oliver Parsons, Esq.

MAIN ST., STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE VERY BEST FAMILY

Groceries and Provisions.

EXT. STAR & MOULD CANDLES, and the very best of

SOAP. Lard Oil Cheaper than Ever.

IRON OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN STEEL! Wrought, Finishing and Cut Nails!

SPICES, BRADS, GIMP, CARPET & COMMON TACKS.

HARDWARE, ALL KINDS.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS—such as

CLIPPER PLOWS, GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES & SNATHS, SHOVELS AND FORKS, RAKES, HOES, &c., &c., &c.

TIN WARE—comprising

Milk Pans, Tea and Coffee Pots, Dippers &c., &c., &c.

Queens and Glassware—All Descriptions.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Prints, De Laines, Shirtings, Sheetings, Dinins, Stripes, Hoop Skirts, Shakers all sizes, and a thousand other articles.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of the very best manufacture, for ladies and men's wear, and children's Copper Tool boots and shoes, always on hand. Genuine

STONE WARE,

Such as Jars, Jugs, Churns, Pans and Flower Pots, of all sizes.

WOODEN WARE!

Wash Tubs, large and small, Water Buckets, Bowls, Sugar and Spice Boxes, &c. &c.

Large, medium and small Grind and Whet Stones, of the best kind. The best of

COAL OIL AND LAMPS!

Without any boasting, we are happy to inform our friends that we are still prepared to

master our Goods in sufficient force to command the attention of such as may favor us with a call, and at the same time allow them all to be taken without killing a man, which is all we have to say in these times—except, that we allow one battery to be taken only by a large force of "Yellow Bay" regiments.

And look at our stock.

WESTING & TORINUS.

Stillwater, April 21, 1862—2w

1862. 1862.

NEW GOODS

ARE COMING!

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

IN GREAT VARIETY!

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

FOR MEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN. ALSO,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS

Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

SATINETTS, JEAS, TWEEDS, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

HAVING ENGAGED EXPERIENCED and skillful workmen, I can make to order on short notice, in good style and taste, and will warrant all work.

TERMS—CASH.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me heretofore, I invite the public of Stillwater and the Cox Valley to examine my stock before purchasing. Having stored up the goods in my warehouse, I feel confident I will give satisfaction in prices as well as quality.

JOS. E. SCHLENK.

Berthimer's Block, Main st., Stillwater.

April 21.

FARMERS ATTENTION.

JAPANESE WHEAT.

A new grain—produces over 100 bushels to the acre—matures in seventy days from the time sown—weighs fifty six pounds to the bushel. The heads average ten inches in length, and ripens while the stalk is green. The stalk never lodges in storm—the grain will fatten hogs as well as corn, and the stalks will furnish about three tons of fodder to the acre, that stock prefer to any of the usual grasses. It will stand the severest drought, and will yield thirty pounds of good flour to the bushel. Price—fifty cents per package, being as large as are sold in St. Paul for one dollar. One package will produce enough seed to raise next year five hundred bushels of the grain.

For sale by

CARL & CO.

Stillwater, April 22, 1862—2w

MINNESOTA HOUSE.

COR. MAIN AND CHESTNUT STS., STILLWATER.

U. S. GENTLEMAN, PROPRIETOR.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED HOUSE HAS been newly re-fitted throughout in good style—is situated in the business portion of the city, and convenient to the Steamboat Landing. Charges as moderate as any Hotel in the city.

April 21, 1862—2w

D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods,

Clothing, Crockery-ware,

BOOTS, HATS, ETC.

CORN, RYE AND OATS—

Wanted in exchange for Feeding or Lumber.

D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.

Stillwater, May 5th, 1862—2w

New Tobacco Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED

a new Tobacco Store on Main street, opposite the Lake House, where the choicest brands of

Smoking & Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, Pipes, &c., can always be found, and at the lowest possible living rates.

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING

Done in the best manner and at low prices. Give me a call. JULIUS SANDREZKY.

March 10, 1862. 2w25

AGRICULTURAL

WARE-HOUSE.

S. P. & P. F. HODGES.

Dealers in

MACHINES AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

MASSILLON OHIO THRESHING MACHINES, AND GRAIN DRILLS.

MCCORMACK'S REAPER

AND MOWER,

•

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 6.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1862.

NUMBER 36.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published for subscribers for two dollars per year; it is furnished to subscribers for one dollar per year; and to those who pay for it in advance, it is furnished for one dollar per year. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond the time.

OFFICE IN CHURCH'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

This Morning's News.

The usual current of events have been varied somewhat by a report of a rebellion of the rebels at the James River by the rebel batteries seven miles below Richmond. Fort Darling is on a bluff 200 feet high, and our guns could not play upon it. A number of lives were lost by the bursting of a gun on the Naugatuck. This will not long impede the "On to Richmond" march.

Gov. Clarke, of North Carolina, has refused to furnish Jeff. Davis with any more troops and has recalled all the North Carolina soldiers now in the rebel army. If this prove true, Jeff is on his last legs.

Senator Rice is dangerously ill in Washington. The news is very meagre.

The Tory Address.

Fourteen Kansas members of Congress have undertaken the contract of reorganizing the Democratic party on the old proslavery basis, the design of which is to cripple the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to prepare the way for some hollow compromise, preparatory to a union of rebels of the South with rebel Democrats of the North for the restoration and perpetuation of the old proslavery rule. The Chicago Tribune characterizes the address as being as false and proslavery in spirit and argument, as any of the addresses which have proceeded from Southern conventions in the South. The spirit of Vallandigham pervades every sentence. It is disloyal, Tory doctrine from beginning to end. Not a patriotic word or thought does it contain. If the rump of the Democratic party choose to adopt this infamous address as their platform and take their appeal to the people thereon, we shall be glad to meet them on the issues raised.

This address contains not one word of rebuke or reprobation of the rebels and traitors who are striving to destroy the Union. It contains not one word of cheer for the soldiers of the army perishing their lives to save the Republic. It contains not one word of congratulation for the splendid series of victories achieved by our brave and devoted soldiers over the parades. It utters no hope and breathes no wish for the speedy and effectual suppression of the rebellion. It expresses no sympathy for the loyal side of the conflict, on the contrary it is cold, clammy and venomous as a serpent toward the National cause. There is no condemnation of the rebel barbarities and atrocities committed on Union soldiers. There is not a hint that this is a slaveholders' revolt for the overthrow of free government; but on the contrary there are labored apologies for the rebels, and lying assertions that the war might have been prevented by the adoption of Crittenden's Compromise, when it is notorious that nothing short of Lincoln's resignation and the inauguration of Breckinridge, as President, with an unconditional surrender of the rights of the North to the slaveholders would have pleased the slaveholders.

The leading idea that pervades this Tory address is that the "Democratic party" had been kept in power there would have been no rebellion. But Vallandigham & Co. carefully conceal the fact that the Democratic party was hopelessly divided before Lincoln was elected, that it split in twain at Charleston and shivered to pieces at Baltimore, a year before the Republican Administration came into power; at a time when the Democratic party occupied and controlled all the departments of the Government. And, furthermore, that when Lincoln was inaugurated, the House, Senate and Supreme Court were all in the hands of this same party. But an irrepressible conflict raged in its ranks on questions of platform. The Northern wing refused to concede to the Southern the enormous demands made upon it, whereupon the Southern Democrats seceded from the party. They then seceded from the Union, and then waged war against the Government. It is those Southern Democrats that bolted at Baltimore which the Government is now engaged in subduing. To restore the government of the Republic to the hands of these traitors and their Northern servitors of the Vallandigham stripe, is the work the Address exhorts the people to perform. The rebellion is tottering to its fall. The breath of life will soon be trodden out of it. The leaders see that their conspiracy is about played out. What is to be done? Why, appeal to their old lickspittle cronies in the North to save them, to want of the retrograde justice awaiting them, to pave the way for their restoration to political power and supremacy in Federal affairs as of old and these base and treacherous menials rush forward with alacrity to do their bidding. The old and battered ma-

chinery of the Democratic party is to be employed to shield the villains from punishment and hoist them into power. This is what Vallandigham & Co. mean by "maintaining the Constitution as it is." All the sacrifices of blood and treasure that have been made to put down this Southern Democratic slaveholder rebellion are to go for naught, and the new order of things is to be merely a continuation of Buchanan's late Administration, with Floyd, Cobb, Thompson, Davis, Mason, Stidell and Wigfall in the Cabinet and Congress; the people of the North to pay the war debt; no rebel property to be confiscated; no traitor leader to be hung or otherwise punished, but all crimes to be forgiven and the criminals again to be entrusted with the reins of Government to the end that their sympathies and servitors in the North may get into Federal offices and have an opportunity of again manifesting their dog-like instincts for the lords of the lash.

Gen. Hunter's Proclamation.

Gen. Hunter, commanding the "Department of the South," has lifted the rebellion fair and square before the eyes. "The pebble from David's sling was not aimed with more unerring certainty or deadly effect at Goliath's forehead, than General Hunter's proclamation at the heart of the rebellion. After referring to the fact that his department had been under martial law since the 25th of April, he says:—'Slavery is a crime against the laws of God and man, and is incompatible with the persons in those three States—Georgia, Florida and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves, are there declared forever free.'"

Sympathizers with rebellion will flume and sweat, and the Government may not support the high ground taken by Gen. Hunter. But the doctrine is right, and the people will say amen. That "One Union from out his tongue born Was worth ten thousand men!"

Already rumors are rife from Washington that the proclamation was unauthorized, and may be revoked or modified, as was the case with Fremont's celebrated manifesto. But the circumstances are very different. In Missouri, there were thousands of loyal white men and the State had not seceded. In the three States affected by Hunter's proclamation not one loyal white citizen can be found, while those States have been the very hell of treason. What few Union men there were, have been banished or hung. The sickly season is approaching, and these blacks are needed for the very purpose for which they are employed by the rebels—not particularly to stand in the front ranks, but as auxiliaries, to hold possession of what we have acquired while our army rests from the exposures of the climate.

The course to be pursued by the Government will be looked for with much solicitude.

A Railroad Monitor.

The New York Evening Post says that General Burnside was employing Yankee ingenuity at the last advances, in constructing a "Railroad Monitor." Carpenters were preparing a huge frame-work, to be placed over a locomotive engine, and to be covered with railroad iron, from the top to the track. This car is to be made capable of carrying two guns, one on either end, and will be used on the railroad which runs from Newbern to Beaufort, and also on the Railroad which runs between Newbern and Bachelors Creek, in the direction of Kingston and Goldsboro. The bridges over the Trent river, near Beaufort, and over Bachelors Creek which were burned by the retreating rebels, are nearly finished again; and the new Monitor, it is believed, will do excellent service in guarding the country through which the railroad passes.

"No Hope Left."

The Memphis Argus is disheartened. It says if Corinth is lost, "the patriotic people of the Southwest, who have so nobly contributed to the establishment of Southern independence, may as well relinquish their hope of success and prepare to yield a quiet submission to Northern despotism. With an enemy's army at our right, untrammelled and unimpeded, with New Orleans in possession of the Lincolnites, and their victorious boats descending the river above us, and with another force penetrating the winds of Arkansas, seeking to reach this point, there is really no hope left."

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE GRAND ARMY.

Camp Winfield Scott, Before Yorktown, Va., May 21.

From our Regular Correspondent.

"Raisins" has left us—the genius who was always "Raisins"—the very antiquated Nicholas, and poured a stream of impenetrable truth into the bewildered ear of Gorman. He could not appreciate the beauties of serving his country as high private for thirteen dollars per month, and found, and at the same time set himself up for a mark for the various delicate little facetious attentions of ninny ornaments with a little brief authority; so he secured the ignominious position of printer at McClellan's headquarters, and now, instead of (disgracefully) mounting barrel staves to frighten the souls of fearful adversaries, he is contentedly doing his duty to himself, his country and his Creator, with the terrible cry of "Grand-house and counterpane!" continually sounding in his ears. In the clasp and expressive army vernacular, Raisins, "bully for you."

But the Masses must have a correspondent with the "First," for said Masses is one of our camp institutions—therefore, grant, oh most gracious Van, Plebian, the humble, an occasional "say" through your columns. I don't aspire to fill completely, the old shoes of your former correspondent, but only ask occasional room when any thing of peculiar interest transpires in the regiment.

Death has again visited our regiment. Private Joseph Older, of company B, died in the hospital at Hampton on or about the 14th ultimo. The circumstances attending his demise are briefly as follows: While bivouacked at Hampton, Older complained of being unwell; and when orders were issued to march, notice was given to each of the companies for their sick to report to Dr. Morton for examination. Older repaired to the hospital and stated to the Doctor that he was unable to march and carry his knapsack, but that if transportation could be furnished for him that he would endeavor to accompany the regiment. The Doctor asked, "For what did you join the regiment?" Older replied, "To do my duty; but I am sick, and unable to carry a knapsack." The only answer to this plea was—"Your knapsack can not be carried—step aside!" No more attention was paid to him, and when the regiment moved he was left lying upon the ground, his head resting upon his knapsack. In this position he remained until night, when assistance was procured and he was carried to a hospital, being unable to walk. He died a few days afterward. Who is to take the responsibility for this man's death? Oh, there is no responsibility—he was only a private! He probably has friends somewhere who will mourn his loss, who will watch for his coming until they are sick with hope deferred, but he was a man of no influence—probably known to but few that Joseph Older was a member of the First Minnesota. The fact is an army surgeon wants something more than surgical skill and ability. He wants a large portion of the milk of human kindness—he wants a heart that can feel for the misfortunes of the humble; and unfortunately, Dr. Morton has nothing of the kind, or I fail wonderfully in my estimate of humanity. He appears to think that his only duty is to maintain the dignity of his Major's shoulder straps. Time and time again, of late weeks have I heard the expression—"I wish to God Stewart was our Surgeon," drop from the lips of some poor fellow that had disowned written all over him, as he crawled away from "sick call" without the need of sick leave. Of one thing you can rest assured, there is neglect somewhere; and unless I am very greatly mistaken, it is with the Chief Surgeon of the regiment. We who have no authority in the existing but one thing we can do, and that is, point them out, and if they are not corrected, force those who are to blame to take the responsibility.

The boys in company B were somewhat surprised and considerably pleased a few days ago, by a visit from J. C. Spaulding, formerly a resident of Stillwater. He now commands a company in one of the Vermont regiments (the Sixth, I believe). He is looking very well, and declares his emphatic intention to again take up his residence in Stillwater, if the gods are gracious enough to spare his life until the close of the war. The siege of Yorktown is now fairly opened. An immense amount of labor is daily being expended, and skirmishes are of almost hourly occurrence. There is no use denying the fact that we have in Yorktown, a very hard nut to crack, but fortunately we have sound "molars," and are almost prepared to commence the interesting operation of "cracking." We know that victory and a speedy cessation of hostilities lies just beyond the earthworks that are in front of us, and to use the classic expression of the "Honor of Berryville," will go over them if we have to "ride through hell!" (I'm not

responsible for this expression.) McClellan never rests. Day and night he is on horseback superintending the works, riding from one division to another, and inspiring courage and confidence wherever he makes his appearance. The army almost worships him. The health of the regiment is good, taking into consideration our hardships and exposures. The boys are very confident, and are only waiting for the word. Weather pleasant and disagreeable alternately. In my next I will endeavor to give you more "items of interest." Until then, I am yours, *as always*, PLEBE.

YORKTOWN AND WEST POINT.

Extracts from a private letter from a member of company B, First Minnesota—The War's Views and Speculations on Various Subjects—Close Proximity to the Fight, &c. &c.

Yorktown, Virginia, May 16, 1862.

We were somewhat surprised yesterday morning, just as we were ready to start on picket, to learn that Gen. Dana was then occupying one of the fortifications which we had been battering at since we have been here, and would hardly believe the story, though Gorman did say so himself, until we arrived at our reserve, and were ordered back to camp, to pack up every thing, and prepare for light marching. We had just got things fixed up when orders came to take knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, and fall in immediately. In a short time we were in sight of the much dreaded works, and sure enough there waved the old stars and stripes, where but the night before we saw the flag of the Southern Confederacy. We passed through the open field, in which they would have liked to take us, and on through the fort. It is strongly built, and could not have been taken without great loss of life. We could now see what execution our shot and shell had done, riddling their camps, tearing their works, and the number of new graves we passed showed that that property was, at all, that had suffered. We went on about one mile, through what had been their camp, and picked. Our company was sent on for haversacks, and passed through another of their camps, and stopped in still another which had been their headquarters and Hospital. When they left they did so in a hurry; in most cases leaving their breakfast half finished, and taking nothing that would be of any weight, even throwing away their equipments, and in some cases, their lives.

IN CAMP, NEAR WEST POINT.

Thursday, May 8.

I had just begun the above sentence when we were ordered to fall in with all haste. We had just heard of Heinrichman having a fight; all sorts of rumors were afloat, and we supposed we were going to reinforce him; but after being out in the rain and mud from six o'clock until three in the morning, marching during that time the whole of one half mile—we found out that we were to take transports, and could not get on board until some time next day; so we were marched back to camp. We slept both Sunday nights, in tents, which the rebels had left; also cooked their johnny-cake and fried their ham—their expense. I have often heard that the rebels were armed, or partly so, with big knives and lances but would never believe it until now. In the woods hundreds of both of these have been picked up, which were thrown away by the rebels in their hasty retreat. The most of these are made of old files and scythes, and are ugly looking weapons; but I should prefer my musket. We expected to find heavy arms at Yorktown, but I don't believe a person, unless it be McClellan himself, expected to find it one-half so formidable. The fortifications are built, one commanding another, and in such a position that it seems impossible for an amount of infantry we might bring to take them. Without a regular siege it could not have been taken. This must have been McClellan's opinion from the time he has been building along the line during the last month. I see some of the papers, and even some Senators are beginning to accuse and blame McClellan for the way he has planned and operated. It will do very well for them to stand up in the Senate and talk, and sit in their comfortable rooms and write editorial, but let them come and do some of the work—some of the work we did while at Camp Winfield Scott. Hardly a day or night passed but that every company had from ten to twenty men, sometimes half the company—besides doing heavy picket and camp duty, they might then change their minds. If we don't complain they should not.

Our occupation of Yorktown is considered another great victory—another almost bloodless victory. The enemy left over seventy large guns, a large quantity of new equipments, tents, spades, shovels, and thousands of other things, and hundreds of men. They placed torpedoes all over the forts, and in every place where we would be likely to stumble upon them. A number of our men have been wounded by them.

Tuesday afternoon we embarked on transports for this place—laid up part of the night, and reached here next morning. The troops and baggage had to all be landed in small boats. We had quite exciting times about landing time. The division (Franklin's) which had arrived the night before, had been engaging the enemy, and were then fighting. Orders came for us to hurry off. I was on guard at the time, so had to remain behind and see to landing the baggage. As we were loading the last boat, the rebels began shelling us. One shell passed over our boat, and another struck a boat between us and them, the rest mostly fell short. Our gunboats opened on them and they "cav- ed;" as with one shell we sank a launch. I don't know what force we have here, but no doubt enough to "put to Richmond!" I have not heard our losses in the engagements the past three or four days. Our troops kept bringing in squads of two and three hundred prisoners. News has just come in from what seems to be a reliable source that the rebels have blown up the Merrimack. They say they will die in the last ditch, and be impressed here and there that they are looking for it.

The company of sharpshooters arrived at Yorktown Monday. I saw him and the two Fishers, and young Hathaway just as we were going aboard the boats. The sight of "Don," of Sons of Malta notoriety, was the first evidence I had that Mr. Black was near. They have not received their guns yet. Sergeant Marty has been assigned to our company, but I don't know how many. * * * * * Night before last our gunboats captured two prizes. I should have thought the rebels would have resisted our landing here, but our gunboats, there's the rub! Our pickets were last night four miles ahead of us. I guess the rebels are "skedaddling."

Gen. Butler—Good Joke.

Playmate Butler is coming, coming. Playmate Butler has come to town. Old Ben. It will be remembered that when the rebels ascertained that Gen. Butler, "Old Ben," was sent out in charge of a naval fleet to look after the interests of the Creoles of New Orleans, the Delta made merry over the circumstance, and to amuse the prejudices of the citizens and to induce the civility to enlist in support of the rebellion, that paper swore that Gen. Butler was a Massachusetts negro—a son of "Old Ben," the supposed father of Paydras street, and thereupon the Theodore Eastwells waxed wily and tore their hair.

Well, Playmate Butler has gone to town, and straightaway he went to the Delta office, equipped it with Northern printers, and in the Delta of the 3d published his patriotic proclamation, declaring himself military Governor, and placing a censorship on all the rebel organs of the city. The secession rag was taken from all the public and other buildings, and the starchy banner run up in its stead. Butler has dissolved the terrace, imprisoned the dissolute Mayor and General, and released from prison all well disposed Union men, and started the old flag of the Mississippi, to float over every vessel and hamlet from the Balize to its source.

It is a good joke—a practical joke—the same kind that is being perpetrated all over the rebellion. * * * * * Playmate Butler is coming, coming. Playmate Butler has come to town. The congregation will please rise and sing.

Accident to the Fourth Minnesota—Five or Six Men Killed.

A dispatch to the Chicago Times, from Cairo, says a lamentable casualty occurred on board the steamer Gladiator, as she was passing up the Tennessee on Tuesday. The Fourth Minnesota Regiment was on board, and when the steamer was just above Paris Landing, her upper works gave way, killing five or six, and injuring several others. The names of the hurt could not be ascertained.

Gen. Halleck's Strategy at Corinth.

A gentleman leaving Pittsburg Landing furnishes the Chicago Times with the following version of Gen. Halleck's movements. If the theory of the state-must prove true, it will compensate for the apparent delay. The country has entire confidence in Gen. Halleck's ability, and will be satisfied with much that would not be tolerated in less competent military Generals. The writer says that at least once or twice yesterday we still continue to advance slowly, and fortify our position as we proceed. The fact is, the battle of Corinth is now in progress, and although the announcement may appear strange to some, has actually been in progress for the last ten days. It is true a "general engagement" has not taken place, but I have the best of reasons for saying that the plans of General Halleck do not contemplate anything of that sort. I can not permit to state what his plans are, but they will be apparent in good time. Meantime the movements are going on daily, and foot by foot and hour by hour the victory is won. "Beauregard" is already outnumbered both in his men, and left a result which has been accomplished by the strategy of Gen. Halleck with the loss of very few men indeed. A less skillful General might have fought a desperate battle to achieve this result, and the event would have been decided as

a glorious victory! It is a far more the science of movements, and comparatively little bloodshed. The result has been to compel Beauregard to fall back from his advance positions and of course to weaken in corresponding degree his main position at Corinth. He has been forced to seek new positions, to put forth all his energies and exercise all his skill to counteract the manoeuvres which are slowly and gradually, but most surely, compassing the defeat and ultimate destruction of his army. The only instance in which he has met with any success was in forcing Gen. Palmer's division to fall back to Farmington on Friday last.

Entering Norfolk—Feeling and Conduct of the People.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Norfolk, May 12, 1862.

This Southern city, and its neighbor, Portsmouth, are now centres of interest, and the scenes witnessed on every side are novel and striking. Passing up the street I found the stillness of the Sabbath broken, and the soldiers, in little squads, walked quietly here and there, and the silent men and women at street corners or behind the blinds of their houses, looked curiously and malignantly at the victors, but were too much cowed down to make any hostile demonstration. Suddenly the stillness was broken by the roar of cannon not far off, and then a few minutes after by an explosion whose concussion shook the earth and sea. The Merrimack was instantly the name on every lip, and a more fearful glow quickly settled on the brow of every rebel of Norfolk. The fire which the rebels had kindled in the ship had reached first the loaded guns and exploded them, and then the magazine of the world-noted tyrant of Hampton Roads, and she was no more. Soon deserters from her crew arrived, and confirmed the glad intelligence of the destruction of this Phœnix Goliath, who had committed suicide in despair of a successful encounter with our champion, the David of our Israel, the little Monitor. The news was received with very mingled feelings by our troops; they rejoiced that the Merrimack was destroyed; they regretted that she was not captured or vanquished by her plucky antagonist, the little Monitor. No other vessel will ever be built on the same model, for she drew too much water, and was too unwieldy for sea or river service; and was at best but a floating battery for harbor defense. Mayor Lamb, of Norfolk, assured me last evening that she was not injured in her contest with the Monitor, save that her prow having been bent by the Monitor's guns, was yet further displaced by a shot from the Monitor, which caused her to leak badly, and necessitated her return to Norfolk.

Reaching the ferry, I crossed to Portsmouth, and found the Elizabeth River positively yellow with tobacco and covered with black soot from burning rebel steamers and gunboats, and the ruined navy yard. These were all fired by the rebels, and were still burning or half concealed by wreaths of dense black smoke. Of what contrast Portsmouth presented to Norfolk! The burning of the navy yard ruining every machine in Portsmouth, had filled all the cup of indignation against their traitorous tyrants. Our troops were welcomed as deliverers. Women and even men, thronged about the advancing column of the 16th regiment the evening before, and insisted on kissing the old flag, weeping tears of joy as they did so. Almost every woman I met, and half the men, bowed and smiled, gladly saying, "You are welcome."

I cannot describe the ruined Navy Yard adequately. The scene is too sorrowful. Fifty large machine shops and warehouses are smoking ruins; blackened hulks of steamers or gunboats lie on every side, huge piles of coal are still burning. The houses of officers alone are saved, and these by the efforts of citizens, not by the sparing mercy of the rebels. What folly, as well as sin! By that conflagration, a fatal blow was dealt at Virginia, and that by the hands of her professed special friends. This rebellion is making itself infamous, even at the South, by its wanton incendiarism. The Navy Yard dry dock yet remains but little injured; only the front stones being loosened and the gates burned. The attempt to blow it up proved a failure.

Salt and Ice for Rebels.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the probable shipping of all the ports, at an early day, from Richmond to New Orleans, has caused an excitement among the salt speculators, which is only to be equalled by the excitement among the Boston and New York ice-merchants. Applications are going into the Departments for the privilege of sending South vessels freighted with ice and salt. The proposed tariff of twenty-five cents per sack and the demand for the same staple in the Southern markets, will no doubt cause an upward and speculative tendency. Salt and ice are two commodities which will prove great blessings in the South at the present time.

Metacomb. The Buffalo Commercial says that one of our soldiers who was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, happened to be inordinately fond of candy playing. During the fight he had three of his fingers shot off. Holding up his mangled member, he gazed at it with a look of ineffable sorrow, and exclaimed, as a big tear stole in the corner of his eye: "I shall never be able to hold a full hand again!"

One Fort. There remain now in the hands of the enemy only two forts of the least importance—Fort Morgan at the entrance of Mobile, and Fort Sumter at Charleston harbor. There is no insignificant Fort at Wilmington, and another at Galveston, it is true; but they are of no account, and will, of course, ultimately fall, and then our government will have regained all the coast.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Probably the most desperate, brilliant and thoroughly successful fighting of this war was that whereby the National fleet assailed and passed the forts, St. Philip and Jackson, intended to bar the ascent of the river, broke the big chain thrown across the mighty current, captured, sunk or disabled the iron-clad rams, fire-ships and gunboats of the rebels, forced their way up to New Orleans, took possession of that rebel emporium, and thus compelled the forts left behind to surrender. Though not the most sanguinary, this was, as a whole, the most brilliant achievement of the war.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondence says the Democratic address has fallen still-born in the midst of exciting military news. Its appearance, under the particular auspices of Vallandigham, makes it an object to be generally avoided.

—We presume that by this time, those who insisted that the legal tender treasury notes would prove a failure, are convinced that they were mistaken. They are still as good as gold; and the 7-30 notes are better.

SIGNIFICANT ORDER.—General E. Kirby Smith has issued an order to his rebel "brigade," declaring that any officer speaking contemptuously of President Davis shall be cashiered, and any private for the same offense court-martialed and punished. Probably the seceded soldiers are beginning to "say things." But are they not fighting for liberty?

—A "Yock State" genius has made a machine which knits five thousand loops in a minute, or a pair of heavy half hose in ten minutes. Gra-dioth-er's occupation is going.

—There are at present eight full regiments of East Tennesseans in the United States service, and about five thousand fugitives from that State on account of their loyalty.

—The suddenness of death on the battlefield is illustrated in the case of Maj. Levanway, who commanded the 34th Illinois at Shiloh. While giving the command "Forward!" he was not permitted to add "March!" A grape shot struck him in the neck, completely severing the carotid artery, and he fell a lifeless corpse from his horse.

—On the 6th of February, 1861, New Orleans was illuminated in honor of the secession of Louisiana. On the 25th of April, it was illuminated by the light of the burning gunboats, steamers, and cotton of the rebels.

The Baltimore American contains several communications urging the abolition of slavery in Maryland. Can it be possible that there are Abolitionists in Maryland, who are thus permitted to speak through the public journals?

Daniel E. Sickles has been confirmed a Brigadier by one majority in the Senate.

—Illinois has sixty regiments in the field in Upper Tennessee, including cavalry and artillery.

Tina Richmond Why says:

The greater natural courage of the Southern man, and the lofty motives which inspire him, will surely tell in the long run. We should like to know when and where the long run is to come off. It is the chivalry have lately indulged were too short to display the superior "natural courage of the Southern men," although not too short to show that the "lofty motive" which inspired them was "Je-combat."—Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RENT.
A GOOD FARM, adjoining Arcola, six miles from Stillwater, on the forest terms. Inquire at the Messenger Office, or of S. R. Bond, St. Paul. May 10, 1862.

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of Ballard, Draper & Parker is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each and all of the above partners are authorized to use the firm name in the settlement of all business pertaining to said firm.
W. W. BALLARD,
N. C. DRAPER,
A. S. PARKER.
Marine, Minn., May 20, 1862.

NOTICE.
All persons who owe in by note or on account are hereby notified to come forward and make settlement on or before June 10th, 1862, and all persons having claims against us will present the same for settlement immediately.
BALLARD, DRAPER & PARKER.
Marine, Minn., May 20, 1862.—35-41

FARMERS' ATTENTION.

JAPANESE WHEAT.
A new grain—produces over 100 bushels to the acre—matures in seventy days from the time sown—weighs fifty six pounds to the bushel. The heads average ten inches in length, and ripen while the stalk is green. The grain never lodges in storm—the grain will stand the severest drought, and will yield thirty pounds of good flour to the bushel. Price—five cents per package, which as large as are sold in St. Paul for one dollar. One package will produce enough seed to raise next year five hundred bushels of the grain. For sale by
CARL & CO.
Stillwater, April 22, 1862.—32-41

STATIONERY.
Of all kinds, very low. CARL & CO.

The Stillwater Messenger

VOLUME 6.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1862.

NUMBER 37.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER
A. J. VAN VORHES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
It is furnished to subscribers for two dollars per year in advance. Single copies are sold at five cents. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

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One square, for one insertion, \$1.00
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Twenty cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.
Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,
DENTIST
STILLWATER, MINN.
On Monday and Tuesday of each week, Dr. Demontreville will attend at his office personally.
May 26, 1861.—37-47.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

WM. M. MCCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office in Murdoch Block, Block, Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office in GREELY'S BLOCK, MAIN street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made, and remittances promptly returned.

L. R. CORNMAN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
July 18th, 1859. 37-44.

WM. F. MASON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
AND
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 43 Broadway Block, 2nd street, at the Bridge, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
The only Wholesale Hat House in Minn. October 18th, 1859.—37-45.

M. E. AMES,
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St. Paul, Minnesota. Strict attention paid to business of his profession in all parts of the State.

VAN VORHES,
GENERAL LAND AGENT.
Will select land for Emigrants, locate claims, and attend to all business connected with a General Land Agency. Office opposite the Post Office.

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ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

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Exchange on New York, St. Louis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all the principal cities of the West.
Collections made promptly, remitted latest rate of exchange. 40

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Attorney at Law.
Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

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Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

WEBSTER & BROTHER,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE
AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
PAINTING, GLASS, MARRIAGE, AND PAINTING. Shop on Second Street South of Chestnut. Stillwater, March 22, 1859.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, April 30, 1861. 37-43.

Howe's Standard Scales.
FOR SALE BY
Vanderpool, Dickerson & Co.,
The Plate Warehouse,
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street,
Chicago. Weigh out of Level
No Obstacle. All friction
removed on Balls. 37-41

Exchange, Banking and Collection
OF
DARLING & SCHEFFER,
STILLWATER, MINN.
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, and Discount Money.
Drafts for sale on the Eastern Cities and Europe.
Letters of Credit. 37-42

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES
&c., still lower. CARL & CO.

The Messenger.

Saturday, --- May 24, 1862.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight."—Secretary Stanton, to the Soldiers.

Operations at New Orleans.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. BUTLER.

MANAGERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

Gen. B. M. Butler, Secretary of War.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that, in obedience to my instructions, I remained on the Mississippi river, with the troops named in my former dispatch, awaiting the action of the fleet in the bombardment of the Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

Failing to reduce them after six days of incessant fire, Flag Officer Farragut determined to attempt their passage with his whole fleet, except that portion under the immediate command of Capt. Porter, known as the mortar fleet.

On the morning of the 24th instant, the fleet got under weigh, and twelve vessels, including the four sloops of war, ran the gauntlet of the fire of the forts, and were safely above.

Of the gallant and conduct of this heroic action, unprecedented in naval warfare, considering the character of the works and the river, too much cannot be said.

Of its casualties and the details of its performance the Flag Officer will give an account to the proper department. I witnessed this daring exploit from a point about eight hundred yards from Fort Jackson, and unwittingly under its fire, and the sublimity of the scene can never be exceeded.

The fleet pressed on up the river to New Orleans, leaving two gunboats to protect the quarantine station, five miles above.

In case the forts were not reduced and a portion of the fleet got by them, it had been arranged between the Flag Officer and myself, that I should make a landing from the Gulf side, in the rear of the forts at the quarantine, and from thence attempt Fort St. Philip by storm and assault, while the bombardment was continuing by the fleet.

I immediately went to Sable Island with my transports, twelve miles in the rear of Fort St. Philip, the nearest point at which a sufficient depth of water could be found for them.

My disposal, the Miami, drawing seven and one half feet, being the light draft vessel in the fleet, to take the troops from the fleet as far as the water would allow. We were delayed twenty-four hours by her running aground at Pass a loup, where the 26th regiment Massachusetts volunteers, Col. Jones, were then put on board her and carried within six miles of the fort, where she again grounded.

Capt. Everett, of the 6th Massachusetts battery, having been ordered to the bayonet, the full force of the regiment, and forcing the necessity, I had collected and brought with me some thirty boats, into which the troops were again shipped and conveyed by a large tugboat and laborious row some four and a half miles further, there being within one mile of the steamer only two and a half feet water.

A large portion of this passage was against a heavy current through a bayou. At the entrance of Manassas Canal, a mile and a half from the point of landing, rowing became impossible, as well from the narrowness of the canal as the strength of the current, which ran like a mill-race. Through this the boats could only be impelled by dragging them singly, with the men up to their waists in water. It is due to this fine regiment, and to a portion of the 4th Wisconsin volunteers and 21st Indiana, who landed under this hardship without a murmur, that their labors should be made known to the department, as well as to account for the slowness of our operations.

The enemy evidently considered this mode of attack impossible, as they had taken no measures to oppose it, which might very easily have been successfully done.

We occupied at once both sides of the river, thus entirely cutting them off from all supplies, information or succor, while we made our dispositions for the assault.

Meantime Captain Porter had sent in the boats of the fleet of Fort Jackson, two schooners of his mortar fleet, to prevent the escape of the enemy from the fort in that direction.

In the hurry and darkness of the passage of the forts, the flag officer had overlooked three of the enemy's gunboats and the iron clad battery, Louisiana, which were at anchor under the walls of the fort. Supposing that all the rebel boats had been destroyed, (and a dozen or more had been) he passed on to the city, leaving these in the rear. The iron steam battery being formidable, Captain Porter deemed it prudent to withdraw his mortar fleet some miles below, where he could have room to manœuvre if he was attacked by the iron monster and the bombardment ceased.

I had got Brigadier General Phelps in the river below, with two regiments, to make demonstrations in that direction if it became possible.

In the night of the 27th, learning that the fleet had got the city under its guns, I left Brigadier General Williams in charge of the landing of troops and went

up the river to the flag ship to procure light draught transportation.

That night the larger portion, (about two hundred and fifty) of the garrison of Fort Jackson mentioned, spiked the guns bearing up the river, came up and surrendered themselves to my pickets, declaring that as we had got in their rear, resistance was useless, and they would not be sacrificed. No bombs had been thrown at them for three days, nor had they fired a shot at us from either fort. They averred that they had been impressed and would fight no longer.

On the 28th the officers of Fort Jackson and St. Philip surrendered to Captain Porter, he having means of water transportation to them. While he was negotiating, however, with the officers of the forts under a white flag, the rebel naval officers put all their munitions of war on the Louisiana, set her on fire and drifted upon the Harriet Lane, but when opposite Fort St. Philip, she blew up, killing one of her men by the fragments which fell into that fort.

I have taken possession of the forts and find them substantially as defective as before the bombardment—St. Philip, precisely so, it being quite uninjured. They are fully provisioned, well supplied with ammunition, and the ravages of the shells have been defensibly repaired by the rebels. I will cause Lieutenant Vessels of the Engineers, to make a detailed report of their condition to the department.

I have left the 26th regiment Massachusetts volunteers in garrison, and am now going up the river to occupy the city with my troops and make further demonstrations in the rear of the enemy at Corinth.

The rebels have abandoned all their defensive works in and around New Orleans, including Forts Pike and Wood, on Lake Pontchartrain, and Fort Livingston on Barataria Bay. They have retired in the direction of Corinth, beyond Manchop Pass, and abandoned every thing up the river as far as Donaldsonville, some seventy miles beyond New Orleans.

I propose to go so far beyond the letter of my instructions as to endeavor to persuade the flag officer to pass up the river as far as the mouth of Red River, if possible, so as to cut off their supplies, and make a landing and a demonstration in their rear as a diversion in favor of Gen. Buell, if a decisive battle is not fought before such movement is possible.

Mobile is ours whenever we choose, and we can better wait.

I find the city under the dominion of the mob. They have insulted our flag—torn it down with indignity. This outrage will be punished in such a manner as in my judgment will caution both the perpetrators and abettors of the act, so that they shall fear the stripes if they do not reverence the stars of our banner.

I send a marked copy of a New Orleans paper containing an applauding account of the outrage.

Trusting my action may meet the approbation of the Department.

I am, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

—Edward Stanley's farewell letter to his friends in California, written on the eve of his departure for the East to take the Government of North Carolina, thus alludes to the people of the latter State:

They have always hated secession; always were devoted to the Union, and never yielded freely to evil influences or consented to a separation until made to believe, by wicked strategists, that their own government had declared war against them. I go to hold out the olive branch of peace on terms such as a man endures by you could offer and such as a brave people can honorably accept. With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, I return temporarily to my old home, on a mission of love, to a State among whose citizens I hope I have not a single enemy; whose wide borders contain not a single man to whom it would not afford me a pleasure to do a kindness. I return to my friends whose favors compelled me, in the performance of sacred duties, to leave the heart-rendering cares and the impoverishment of public service.

—Read the call for a Democratic State Convention in to-day's paper. The assurance to the tax-ridden people of Minnesota, that Democracy will oppose the buying and feeding of negroes by the Government, so long as the whole resources of the country are needed to put down the rebellion, will meet with hearty approval.—Mankato Record.

Now that we learn the negroes are being put in a way of taking care of them, and of sustaining the Government, and adding to its resources, we will expect the Record to be jubilant? Will it not do away with the necessity for that "call"?—St. Paul Press.

—A soldier in General Mitchell's division at Huntville writes as follows:

The rebels telegraphed up here, as more of our men had arrived, to know if it would be well to send prisoners through here to Richmond, Virginia, they did not know our men had possession of Huntville.—and General Mitchell telegraphed back that it would be perfectly safe, so they sent up a train full of our men, they had taken prisoners at Pittsburgh Landing, and we got them back to the surprise of the rebels.

Opening of Blockaded Ports.

For the purpose of giving effect to the proclamation of President Lincoln, Beaufort and Port Royal shall from the first of June next be thrown open to the commerce of the world, Secretary Chase has issued regulations relating to the trade of those ports. These regulations

First.—To vessels clearing from foreign ports licenses will be granted by the Consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no person, property or information contraband of war either to or from the said ports, which license shall be exhibited to the Collector of the port to which said vessel may be respectively bound immediately on arrival, and, if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade, and on leaving either of said ports, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the Collector of the Customs according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license.

Second.—To vessels of the United States clearing outwards, for the ports aforesaid, license can only be obtained from the Treasury Department.

Third.—In all other respects the blockade remains in full force and effect as heretofore established and maintained; nor is it relaxed by the proclamation, except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied.

More Instances of Rebel Barbarity.

In addition to the testimony of Dr. Brownlow and other witnesses, we find the following records of revolting barbarities practiced by the rebels. Cumulative evidence of these atrocities comes to us from every quarter, and in every instance upon trustworthy authority:

A DRUMMER-BOY MURDERED.

"It is hardly necessary to say that oficers and men are very much exasperated by the barbarous conduct of some of the rebels—bayoneting the dead, cutting the throats of the wounded, and in general, choice specimens of literature left in the camps. The army of the Potomac is quite ready to accept of a rule; possibly to press it. Certainly I should pity any rebel who should ask a favor of the men of the 16th New York.—West Point, Va. Letter to the Boston Journal.

A TEENAGER TERRIBLY MUTILATED.

"The two notorious bushwhackers, Koehl and Weimer, were hung at Sutton on last Friday, having been convicted of murder. These barbarous wretches, during the latter part of last autumn, caught by their brass band and driven a government team, alone on the road. They inhumanly cut off his head with a scythe and disembowelled him; and in their fiendish joy, boasted that they had killed one Yankee. They were captured, convicted of the murders, and executed."—Clarkeburg, Va., Letter to the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The Fifth Minnesota.

From the Burlington Hawkeye, 11th.

The Hawkeye State, Northern Line steamer, arrived yesterday from New York, bringing on board the Fifth Minnesota regiment, or at least seven companies of it, which are all that will go down at present. The remainder are left to garrison Forts Ridgely, Ripley and Abercrombie. The regiment, disembarked about the bridge, and proceeded by their brass band and driven a government team, alone on the road. They inhumanly cut off his head with a scythe and disembowelled him; and in their fiendish joy, boasted that they had killed one Yankee. They were captured, convicted of the murders, and executed."—Clarkeburg, Va., Letter to the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

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LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, plus all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: E. J. HARRIS, Manager, 17-19, E. Tenth St., Chicago, Ill.

Call for the Sixth Regiment from Minnesota.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MINNESOTA, ADJ. GEN.'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MAY 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.

The Secretary of War has made an urgent call upon the Governor of the State for a Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

Confident that patriotism will in future, as heretofore, distinguish our citizens, and that whatever sacrifice for additional troops may now or hereafter exist, every Minnesotan will promptly rally in defense of liberty and the country, the Commander-in-Chief directs the immediate organization of a Regiment of Infantry, to be mustered into the service and pay of the United States for three years or during the war, to be designated as the Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, and to consist of ten (10) companies, each constituted as follows:

MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.
1 Captain.	1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant.	1 First Lieutenant.
1 Second Lieutenant.	1 Second Lieutenant.
1 First Sergeant.	1 First Sergeant.
4 Sergeants.	4 Sergeants.
8 Corporals.	8 Corporals.
2 Musicians.	2 Musicians.
1 Wagoner.	1 Wagoner.
64 Privates.	82 Privates.

All companies and parts of companies raised under this order will report at Fort Snelling. Subsistence and lodging of recruits from the time of their enlistment, and prior to their muster into service, will be paid for by the General Government, at a rate not exceeding 40 cents per day.

Necessary transportation of recruits will be paid for at the current rates of stage and steam boat fare.

Companies and officers of companies will take position and rank according to the date of being mustered into the United States service.

Clothing, arms and equipments will be supplied before the Regiment leaves the State.

The Regiment will be moved to the seat of war as soon as full.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General, State of Minnesota.

Messrs. Harney, Staples & Co. are receiving an immense stock of goods. Their advertisement came in at two late an hour to appear to-day.

ALLOTMENT.—The seven companies of the Fifth Regiment that went south a week or two since, allotted the sum of \$3,956 per month or over \$39,000 per annum.

CHURCH PROPERTY.—Mr. Creswell offers a house and lot in Holcombe's Addition, and 20 acres of land near this city at very low rates. See advertisement.

The pretty little poems on our first page, dated respectively in "Hospital" and at "Sweet Home," will awaken tender emotions alike in the hearts of soldier readers in camp and anxious inmates at home.

Goods.—Goods.—Messrs. Levy & Daniels are receiving fresh stocks of goods almost every week. There is a freshness about their stocks which is reflected in their advertisements from week to week. See their advertisements to-day.

"THE YAM WILL GROW, THE COTTON BLOW."—Many of our citizens are planting cotton seed distributed from the Patent Office by our members of Congress. Whether or not the plant can be matured in this climate will be demonstrated the present season.

SETTLE UP.—We are sending out accounts to many of our patrons, and we shall expect a prompt response from them. Many of them have been long indulged. Indulgence has become almost criminal on our part, and we trust we shall not be compelled to resort to more summary measures.

The next quarterly meeting of "The St. Croix Valley Medical Association" will be held at Hudson on the 27th day of May 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Surgical operations will be performed, and advice given gratuitously for those who choose to present themselves before the Association.

LOOKS GRAY.—The corner of Main and Chestnut streets looks gray this morning, being decorated by flags and other patriotic demonstrations. The corner room is occupied by Capt. Bromley, and the second (old Post Office room) by Messrs. Bart and Hasty, as recruiting offices.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT.—Hon. Edward Everett, the great statesman and scholar, will deliver a lecture in St. Paul on the origin and history of the rebellion on the evening of the 11th or 12th of June. An effort has been made to induce Mr. Everett to visit our city; but having given himself but two days in Minnesota—in consequence of previously arranged appointments at Madison and Davenport—the prospect for such a feat for our citizens is not encouraging. Should the arrangement yet be made, our people will give him a hearty greeting.

SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT.—Messrs. D. W. Armstrong & Co., of this city have shipped, or have in store for shipment, sixty thousand bushels of Wheat, of the crop of 1861. Other parties have shipped more or less of wheat and flour during the present season of navigation. The crop of 1862 will be nearly double that of 1861.

LA CROSSE PACKET.—By reference to her advertisement it will be seen that the *Wenona* is a regular Stillwater and La Crosse semi-weekly Packet, making close connections with the cars. The *Wenona* is well officered and is a pleasant boat to tie to. Her time between the two points is as quick as any other boat on the river.

CAPT. MURPHY.—We learn from the Taylor Falls Reporter of the 29th that Capt. Murphy, wounded at Pittsburg Landing and who returned home a few weeks since, is improving slowly though yet confined to his bed. The ball has not yet been extracted from his limb. We hope soon to see Capt. Murphy so far recovered in health that he will be enabled to join his company.

Recruiting for the Sixth.—The fighting material of our city and county is not yet all exhausted, notwithstanding we have furnished three full, and half a dozen partial companies for former regiments. Capt. Bromley, formerly captain of company B, First Minnesota Regiment, opened an office yesterday and has already enlisted ten or twelve men.

We understand that W. H. Bart, Esq., and also Robert Hasty, contemplate making an effort in the same direction. This is certainly the last opportunity that will be presented, and persons at all inclined to enter the service will avail themselves of the fine opportunities now presented.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in an address delivered upon the occasion of the burial of a Massachusetts soldier, gave utterance to the following beautiful thought. Alluding to the alpine flower *adonis*, or noble purity, which the young Swiss sometimes lose their lives in plucking from its perilous heights, Mr. Emerson said: "Could we pierce to where he is, we should see him wearing profuse chaplets of it; for it belonged to him. Where there is knowledge, there is beauty, where there is progress, there is now his home."

NOT CLOSED.—A business man might just about as well take down his sign and close his shutters, as to stop advertising. People now look to the advertising columns of the newspaper to learn where to find the articles they desire, in preference to running from shop to shop and store to store to make inquiries. We have frequently been interrogated of late as to whether or not certain shops and stores had closed business. Upon telling the interrogators that we thought not, the universal reply was that they supposed such to be the case, as they had looked in vain to find their business advertised. Sensible purchasers—misguided dealers!

SIX YEARS HARD LABOR.—Last Wednesday morning Judge Palmer, of the Ramsey county District Court, sentenced Wm. Jones, John Howard, and James Clark to six years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for the crime of highway robbery. We believe the prisoners have arrived.

What to do with the accumulation of convicts during the present year, will be a question. When the Warden and Board of Inspectors made their annual report to the Legislature last winter, they stated that the entire cell capacity of the prison was then occupied, and asked an appropriation to make provision for the constantly increasing number of convicts. But the reasonable demand was unheeded—the "poor" wise and pound foolish system which prevailed in so many other cases, prevailing also in this. The spring and fall courts, together with the U. S. District Court terms, will probably largely augment the number of convicts, which will result in much embarrassment to the officers of the prison and largely increased expense to the State. A few additional cells would obviate the necessity of increasing the number of guards.

THE ST. CROIX.—Capt. R. C. Eden, of the steamer *Enterprise*, has written a lengthy and interesting communication to the Oskosh (Wis.) Northwestern, descriptive of the St. Croix Valley. We have only room for a few extracts.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE STREAM.—Nearly three thousand miles from the Baliza, where the "Father of waters" pours his tribute into the Gulf of Mexico and forming a natural boundary to the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, the St. Croix empties into the Mississippi the waters which have followed its shallow and intricate channel from the frozen regions of Lake Superior. Its source is in the upper St. Croix Lake, on the Southern slope of the metal-bearing ridge, which divides the tributaries of the Mississippi from those of Lake Superior. From there it follows a tortuous course of about 200 miles, broken by falls and rapids, till at Stillwater, as if exhausted by its struggle with the hard trap rocks,

it spreads itself out into a beautiful placid lake, some thirty miles long and from one to two miles wide, and so, like an old man, worn out with the struggles of life, it passes away quietly and almost imperceptibly into the Mississippi at Prescott. From Prescott it is navigable as far up as the Falls of St. Croix, a distance of about sixty miles, and scenery the most beautiful and varied to be found in the Northwest.

STILLWATER.—An hour's run from Hudson brings us to Stillwater, in Minnesota, a nice city containing some good buildings and an excellent tavern where mine host, E. B. Whittier, dispenses the good things of this life, and attends to the comforts of his guests with an assiduity and attention which has earned for the Sawyer House the well-merited praise it obtains from all who have occasion to sojourn under its hospitable roof.

The fine saw-mill of Messrs. Hersey & Staples, and several hundred dwelling houses on the bluff which overhangs the city, attract the attention as we approach Stillwater from below, and several fine, substantial-looking brick and stone buildings give a prosperous and thriving look to the city.

After leaving the landing, the Minnesota State Prison, a small, gloomy looking stone building, and the fine steam saw-mill of Mr. Sehlberg, surrounded by a small city of its own, are the most noteworthy objects, till, about a mile and half above Stillwater, we come to the

PICTURED ROCKS.—About a mile and a half above Stillwater we come to the Pictured Rocks at the head of Lake St. Croix. The picture rocks consist of a precipitous cliff of sandstone, covered with various Indian paintings. These, some years ago were plain and distinct, but "tempus edax recusat," and the demand for stone for building has obliterated all but some faint traces of the original pictures. A few years and probably even the faint traces will be like the hands that created them, among the things that were.

Eastward the war of empire makes its course, and in the light of its rays the red man and his works fade away from our sight like "snow wreaths in a thaw."

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of Ballard, Draper & Barker is this day dissolved, and each and all of the above partners are authorized to use the firm name in the settlement of all business pertaining to said firm.

W. W. BALLARD,
N. C. DRAPER,
J. B. BARKER,
Marine, Minn., May 20, 1862.

NOTICE.—All persons who owe by note or on account are hereby notified to come forward and make settlement on or before June 10th, 1862, and all persons having claims against us will present the same for settlement immediately.

W. W. BALLARD,
N. C. DRAPER,
J. B. BARKER,
Marine, Minn., May 20, 1862.

NOTICE.—Offer the following goods at the lowest cash prices at our common Store Room, Stone Building, formerly occupied by Oliver Parsons, Esq.

MAIN ST. STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE VERY BEST FAMILY

Groceries and Provisions,

EXT. STAR & MOULD CANDLES, and the very best of

SEDALES.

Lard Oil Cheaper than Ever.

IRON OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS:

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN STEEL; Wrought, Finishing and Cut Nails;

SPRINGS, BEADS, GUM, CARPET & COMMON TACKS.

HARDWARE, ALL KINDS FARMING IMPLEMENTS—such as

CLIPPER MOWS, GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES & SICKLES, SHOVELS AND FORKS, RAKES, HOES, &c., &c., &c.

TIN WARE—comprising Milk Pans, Tea and Coffee Pots, Dippers, &c., &c., &c.

QUEENS AND GLASSWARE—all Descriptions. DOMESTIC FRY GOODS.

Prints, De Laines, Shirtings, Sheetings, Drains, Stripes, Hoop Skirts, Shakers all sizes, and a thousand other articles.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF the very best manufacture, for ladies and men's wear, and children's *Cypres*. Good boots and shoes, always on hand. Genuine

STONE WARE—Such as Jars, Jugs, Churns, Pans and Flower Pots, of all sizes.

WOODEN WARE! Wash Tubs, large and small, Water Buckets, Bowls, Sugar and Spice Boxes, &c. &c. Large, medium and small Grind and Wheat Stones, of the best kind. The best of

COAL OIL AND LAMPS!

Without any hesitating, we are happy to inform our friends that we are still prepared to supply our Goods in sufficient force to command the attention of such as may favor us with a call, and at the same time allow them all to be taken without killing a man, which is all we have to say in these times—except, that we allow our batteries to be taken only by a large force of "Yellow Dog" regiments.

ORDERS For Goods will receive prompt and careful attention, and are respectfully solicited. We would like to have it distinctly understood THAT WE WARRANT Every Article Sold COME ONE, COME ALL, And look at our stock.

WESTING & TORINUS, Stillwater, April 21, 1862.

1862. 1862. Good News For The PEOPLE!

SPRING TRADE!

CARLI & CO., RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE citizens of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley that they are now receiving and offer for their inspection and patronage, the largest and best selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines, that has ever been for sale here; and our selection being made with care, every article will be warranted. Our stock of

CHEMICALS AND EXTRACTS will embrace every article that the medical profession can require, and the attention of Physicians is particularly called to our stock in this branch of our business. All of our medicines and preparations will be in right accordance with the formulas of the U. S. Dispensary, and prescriptions will be carefully and accurately compounded. Our

WINDY GLASS & GLASSWARE we get direct from Pittsburgh by river, thereby insuring its good condition, and its quality will be the best. Of

COAL OIL LAMPS, Lamp shades, Chimneys, &c., we make a specialty, and no establishment in the State can offer such opportunities for selection, or at such prices.

Carbon Oil will be the purest and best the market affords, and in

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Our stock will be complete. Our Paint, White Lead, Red Lead, Zinc, Blue, Yellow, Green, Cloth, Hair, Nail, Tooth and other

BRUSHES will be found in the largest supply. PATENT MEDICINES. Of all kinds will be kept in full supply, and our

Perfumery, Cosmetics, Hair Dyes, &c., will be found in ample stock and of the best quality and freshest styles. Our stock of

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff! Will comprise the choicest varieties, with Meerschaum, Briar wood, and a large assortment of Fancy and Common Pipes.

STATIONERY Will be kept in large assortment. Also, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, &c., With Fixtures for hanging Curtains.

We have also on hand a large assortment of Miscellaneous Articles, Consisting, in part, of Pocket Knives, Scissors, Playing Cards, Spices of all kinds, crude and ground, Peasants, Port monies, Stove Polish, gun shot, and a large stock of Gunpowder, Gunpowder of all kinds, Garden seeds, Fishing Lines, snoods, Hooks, Ely's water-proof Gun Caps, steel Gun Nipples, Denim, &c., &c.

Barren's Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns. To be used without chimneys—a new and good article. OF WINES AND LIQUORS, We will keep a large supply of the purest and best that can be purchased in New York—comprising in part, Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, New England Rum, Port, Burgundy, Malaga, Cherry, White and Claret Wine, Scotch, Irish, and Cognac, Brandy, and all common Whiskies—Wolf's Schnapps, London Cordial Gin, &c. &c.

AND FURTHER, As there is no reason why Goods should not be sold here as low as in St. Paul, our prices will compare favorably with the lowest that obtain in that city, and in no way enable us to do this, our terms from this date will be STRICTLY CASH.

In conclusion, we respectfully ask of the public an examination of our goods and prices. CARLI & CO. Stillwater, April 29, 1862.

CARBON OIL—AT 45 CENTS PER GALLON. CARLI & CO. May 13.

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, AND FIXTURES. Just received and for sale lower than ever, by CARLI & CO.

BACON'S BURNER—A New Coal Oil Lamp, To be used without chimneys—a good thing, and very cheap, by CARLI & CO.

LANTERNS—FOR COAL OIL, With a chimney—a capital article, and cheap, by CARLI & CO.

COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, In great variety and at the very lowest prices, by CARLI & CO.

1862. 1862.

NEW GOODS ARE COMING!

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY!

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, FOR MEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN. ALSO, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Tailor's Trimmings, SATINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

HAVING ENGAGED EXPERIENCED and skillful workmen, I can make to order on short notice, in good style and taste, and will warrant all work.

TERMS—CASH.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me heretofore, I invite the public of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley to examine my stock before purchasing. Having spared no pains to procure in selecting goods, I feel confident I will give satisfaction in prices as well as quality.

JOS. E. SCHENCK, Bernheimer's Block, Main st., Stillwater.

MINNESOTA HOUSE, COR. MAIN AND CHESTNUT STS., STILLWATER. U. SEIGENTHALER, PROPRIETOR.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED HOUSE has been newly refitted throughout in good style—is situated in the business portion of the city, and convenient to the Steamboat Landing. Charges as moderate as any Hotel in the city.

STATIONERY, Of all kinds, very low. CARLI & CO.

Good News For The PEOPLE!

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE!

LEWY & DANIELS, Have received their Goods for SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE, and are now prepared to offer a large and well assorted stock of Goods at EXCEDEDINGLY LOW PRICES. A large variety of LADIES DRESS GOODS from 10 cents per yard to 50. Black Silks—very low priced. A large variety of Travelling Dress Goods, English and French Calicoes, Belizans, Ginghams, Lawns, Muslins, de Laines, a full assortment of Hosiery and undressed Sheetings, Shirts, Pillow Case Cotton, Denims, Red Tickings, Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Quilts, Muslin and Damask for Curtains, &c. &c. Also a large assortment of

Millinery Goods! such as Bonnets, Hats, Flats, Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Bonnet Frames, and Shaker Hoods. A large variety of Hosiery for Men, Women, and Children.

A large stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, and WINDOW GLASS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, LAMPS and LAMP FIXTURES, HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold at low prices. Cash only. If you want to save money, don't fail to call on

LEWY & DANIELS, Stillwater, May 6, 1862.

D. BRONSON JR. & Co., DEALERS IN Groceries, Provision, Dry Goods, Clothing, Crockery-ware, BOOTS, HATS, ETC.

STILLWATER FLOURING MILL.

D. BRONSON JR. & Co. THIS MILL is just completed and in good running order. The want of a

FIRST CLASS MILL of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of Stillwater and vicinity.

Our machinery embraces all the latest improvements, gotten up in the East, without regard to expense. It has three runs of Burrs—one run for custom, and two for merchant work. All grain will be weighed when it comes to the mill, and we assure our customers that our aim is and will be, to give satisfaction.

LUMBERMEN—We are prepared to grind our feed at any time, day or night. Corn and Rye feed on hand and for sale by the load, at the STILLWATER MILLS.

CASH—Highest market price paid for No. 1 RIO GRANDE AND CLUB WHEAT. By D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

CORN, RYE AND OATS—Wanted in exchange for Feeding or Lumber. D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

FLOUR—Fifty barrels "Stillwater Extra Flour," made from old club and winter wheat, warranted for sale by D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

FENCING AND LUMBER—Twenty-five thousand feet Fencing and Lumber for sale, or will be exchanged for produce by D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

FENCE NAILS—Twenty-five kegs of Fence nails, for sale cheap, by D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

FARMERS—We are prepared to flour your Wheat on our Merchant Stones. Will brand, ship to the east and sell on your account, rendering to you full account of sales, thereby saving to ourselves the

BRAND AND MILLINGS FOR YOUR STOCK. Call and see us, and examine our Merchant Mill. STILLWATER MILLS.

FED—Bran, Shorts and Mixed Feed. Constantly on hand and for sale at the STILLWATER MILLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RECEIVE ON DEPOSIT the bills of the St. Croix Valley Bank and Rockwell & Co's Bank, Elk Horn, Wisc., and furnish gold or exchange at current rates for the same.

DARRING & SCHNEFFER, D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.

New Tobacco Store. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED a new Tobacco Store on Main street, opposite the Lake House, where the choicest brands of Smoking & Cheiving Tobaccoes, Cigars, Snuffs, Pipes, &c., can always be found, and at the lowest possible living rates.

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING Done in the best manner and at low prices. Give me a call. JULIUS SANDRETRY. March 10, 1862.

FLOUR MANUFACTURED BY GILBERT & PRAY, of the North Star Mills, Afon, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Washington and adjacent counties that they are now prepared to do all kinds of

MILLING On the most reasonable terms. Merchant work done for customers. Flour branched, &c. Afon, Nov. 18, 1861.

NOTICE, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES! THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of J. A. Bates, would respectfully inform the public that he intends to keep up the reputation of the business in all things, and would invite all in want of a good article of Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Dry Goods, Liquors, &c., &c., to call at the store lately occupied by J. A. Bates, where these articles will be well and cheaply sold.

JOHN H. HELLMAN, Stillwater, March 2, 1861.

TO RENT, A GOOD FARM, adjoining Aroha, six miles from Stillwater, in the best of the west. Inquire at the Messenger Office, or of S. R. Bond, St. Paul. May 10, 1862.

Dried Apples. For sale, close application, 25 lbs choice Dried Apples at 6 cents per pound by the barrel, cash.

D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.

H. M. CRANDALL!

Opposite Steamboat Landing, MAIN STREET, STILLWATER, MINN.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS!

PAINTS, OILS, Dye stuffs, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, CAMPHENE,

Coal Oil, AND Burning Fluid, Fine Toilet soaps, Hair & Tooth Brushes, And Perfumery.

Trenches, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Patent Medicines, FANCY GOODS, PURE WINES AND LIQUORS!

For Medical Uses, All carefully selected and warranted genuine, at prices to suit the times for cash only.

WINTER STOCK OF Groceries & Provisions!!

J. SCHUPP, HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring Stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS! Which is one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this market, embracing among other articles,

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, FLOUR, POKE BUTTER, HERRING COUNTY CHEESE, NATURAL PEPPER, &c. &c. PIE FRUIT, JELLIES, GREEN AND DRY FRUIT, SARDINES, CAN AND COVE OYSTERS, &c. &c.

Tobacco and Cigars! He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of Caudineers, Tugs &c. together with almost every article to be found in a general GROCERY & PROVISIONS ESTABLISHMENT, which will be sold at the lowest possible figure for CASH!

Thankful for the very liberal patronage here before received, he invites his friends to call and

Examining his Stock. Store in Nelson's Building, MAIN STREET, at Stillwater—14m.

Leather, Leather! KESSLER & RIEHL, Importers, Tanners and Curriers, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

RE now receiving and will keep constantly on hand the largest and best stock of Saddlery and Findings in the Territory—consisting of: Spanish Saddle Leather, Oak, &c. &c. Upper Leather, Harness Leather, Saddle Leather, Morocco, Saddle, Saddle and Saddle Skirting, &c. &c. and Lace Leather, French Calf Skins, Cowhide Kip Skins, Cowhide Kip Skins.

Also a general assortment of all kinds of Findings, &c. &c. These call and examine our stock as we will not be undersold by any house in the Territory.

Particular attention paid to orders. Cash paid for Hides, Furs and Deer skins. KESSLER & RIEHL, St. Anthony, Minn., 100-102, below American House, St. Paul, June 25, 1858—304f

Saddlery Hardware and Tools, FOR sale cheap for Cash, by KESSLER & RIEHL.

1,000 Sides of Harness Leather FOR sale, at wholesale or retail, by KESSLER & RIEHL.

Wanted, 5,000 Hides, FOR which we will pay the highest market price in cash. KESSLER & RIEHL.

SAWYER HOUSE, SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN. E. B. WHITTIER, Proprietor. FRANK J. TUTTLE, Clerk.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and refurnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the

L. M. CRANDALL

Opposite Steamboat Landing,
MAIN STREET,
STILLWATER, MINN.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS!

PAINTS, OILS,

Dye stuffs, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol,

CAMPBENE,

Coal Oil,

And

Burning Fluid,

Fine Toilet Soap, Hair & Tooth Brushes

And Perfumery.

Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder

Braces, Talcum Powders,

FANCY GOODS,

WINE AND LIQUORS!

For Medical Uses,

All carefully selected and warranted genuine,

at prices to suit the times for cash only.

WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!

Which is one of the most complete stocks ever

offered in this market, embracing among other articles,

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, FLOUR, RICE,

BUTTER, HICKORY COUNTY BUTTER,

SALT, PRESERVED

PIE FRUIT, JELLIES,

GREEN AND DRY FRUIT, SARDINES, CANNED

COFFEE, STICKS, &c.

Together with a choice lot of

Tobacco and Cigars!

He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment

of Confectionaries, Toys, &c., together

with almost every article to be found in a general

GROCERY & PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT,

which will be sold at the lowest possible figure

for **CASH!**

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore

received, he invites his friends to call and

Examine his Stock.

Store in Nelson's Building,

MAIN STREET.

at 11:30am-6pm

Leather, Leather!

KESSLER & RIEHL,

Importers, Tanners and Curriers,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly

on hand the largest and best stock of

Leather and Findings in the Territory—consisting of:

Spanish Sole Leather,

Old do do

Upper Leather,

Horse Leather,

Trunk and Saddle Leather,

Blind and Lace Leather,

French Calf Skins,

Black Kip Skins,

Country Kip Skins,

St. Paul, June 25, 1883-364

Also a general assortment of all kinds of

Findings, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to orders.

Cash paid for Hides, Furs and Deer

skins. St. Anthony, at south side, below American House.

St. Paul, June 25, 1883-364

Saddlery Hardware and Tools,

FOR sale cheap for Cash, by

KESSLER & RIEHL.

1,000 Sides of Harness Leather

FOR sale, at wholesale or retail, by

KESSLER & RIEHL.

Wanted, 5,000 Hides,

FOR which we will pay the highest market

price in cash. **KESSLER & RIEHL.**

SAVYER HOUSE

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

E. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor.

FRANK J. TUTTLE, Clerk.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated

and re-furnished throughout; is desirably

located, being convenient to the business

INSURANCE COLUMN.

Home Insurance Company,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

\$1,400,000.

Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance.

CITY FIRE

Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

\$855,022.96.

Insurance on both the Stock and

Marine.

EQUITABLE

Life Ins. Society,

PURELY MUTUAL.

ATNA

Life Ins. Comp'y

HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

\$2,410,235.71.

Insurance on both the Stock and

Marine.

MURDOCK BROS.,

AGENTS, STILLWATER.

OR OBTAIN SECURITY AGAINST FIRE BY

ABLE INSURANCE WITH THE

PHENIX

INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH CAPITAL - - 400,000.

R. H. KELLOGG, Secy. S. L. LOMIS, Pres.

R. H. & H. M. MAGILL,

General Agents.

THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY is a national

organization, with a complete system of agents

established throughout the country, and deriving its

entire income from the business of insuring

property, and from the business of insuring

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

Scrofula, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, such as

Tumors, Ulcers, Bores, Eruptions,

Scalds, Burns, Itch, Eruptions,

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AGRICULTURAL

WARE-HOUSE.

S. P. & P. F. HODGES.

Dealers in

MACHINES AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

MASSILLON OHIO THRESHING MACHINES,

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REAPERS & MOWERS,

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With two driving wheels and hinged Outer

Box, an improvement on the Buckeye.

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Can be seen on reasonable terms. Warehouse on

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St. Paul, April 10, 1882-6m

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JAPANESE WHEAT.

A new grain—produces over 100 bushels to

the acre—matures in seventy days to the

time—weighs fifty six pounds to the bush-

el. The heads average ten inches in length,

and ripens while the stalk is green. The stalk

never lodges in storms—the grain will fall

long as well as corn, and the stalks will

finish about three tons of fodder to the acre,

which is a great advantage. The grain is

very healthy and will grow in any soil.

Price—fifty cents per bushel, being as

large as sold in this market. For one dollar

one hundred bushels will be delivered to the

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